The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,533 NEW SERIES — BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

	Vessels.		Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
—	VENETIA	...	2726	500	A. B. Daniell..	15th Dec.
L.	DECCAN	...	3129	600	J. Orman ...	22nd ,,
—	LOMBARDY	...	2726	500	W. E. Breeze...	29th ,,
						1883.
L.	BRINDISI	...	3542	550	R. B. Haselwood	5th Jan.
—	SURAT	..	3142	530	A. W. Adamson	12th ,,
L.	SUTLEJ	..	4191	750	A. H. Johnson	19th ,,
—	HYDASPES	..	2984	500	G. Scrivener	26th ,,
L.	MIRZAPORE	..	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	2nd Feby.
—	KASHGAR	..	2621	450	R. G. Murray	9th ,,
L.	ROME	...	5013	850	G. T. Cates	16th ,,
—	MALWA	...	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	23rd ,,
L.	THAMES	..	4101	750	W. D. Anderson	2nd Mar.
—	VENETIA	..	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	9th ,,
L.	GANGES	..	4196	750	W. B. Andrews	16th ,,
—	SURAT	..	3142	530	A. W. Adamson	23rd ,,
L.	PEKIN	..	3900	600	A. Symons	30th ,,
—	HYDASPES	..	2981	500	G. Scrivener	6th Apr.
L.	POONAH	..	5130	800	J. B. Chapman	13th ,,
—	BOKHARA	..	2932	500	H. Welch[illegible]	[illegible] ,,
L.	CATHAY	...	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	27th ,,
—	MALWA	..	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	4th May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS—			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
THAMES..........	4101	750	W.D. Anderson ...	15th Dec.
GANGES..........	4196	750	W. B. Andrews ...	29th ,,
				1883.
PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons.........	12th Jan.

Return Tickets are now issued :—	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Colombo and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Madras and back (available for two months)	210	105
To Calcutta and back do. ..	330	165
To Penang or Singapore and back (available for three months)	450	225
To Hongkong and back (available for three months)	630	390
To Shanghai or Yokohama and back (available for three months)	810	465

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th December, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ..R 500	Including wines.	I Class ..R 520	Including wines.
II do..... 340		II do.... 350	
III do..... 150	With food.	III do.... 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be de[illegible] DON FREE OF CHARGE to the exte[illegible] Hand-books. All extra Luggage will [illegible] rates which can be ascertained from the [illegible] The following or other first Class [illegible] Bombay:—

MANILLA, on Friday [illegible]

[illegible]FFAELE [illegible]TTINO on Monda[illegible]

Passengers and heavy baggage are [illegible] free of charge, by the Company's stea[illegible] Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. [illegible]

Through Railway Tickets to Lo[illegible] 17 days.

From Genoa, I Class	Calais Route,	R 95	[illegible]		..	[illegible]
,, .. II do.	do.	do. ..	70	do.	..	[illegible]
From Naples, I do.	do.	do. ..	145	do.	..	130
,, .. II do.	do.	do. ..	105	do.	..	93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, Nov. 20, 1882.

FRENCH LINE.
CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

Regular monthly steamers to Marseilles doing the run in 20 days.

THE new first-class steamer COLOMBO, 2,017 tons, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 24th December.

She has, in common with the other new steamers of this Company, splendid accommodation for passengers, being built specially with a view to their comfort, the cabins being roomy and containing two berths only. She carries Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge.
,, over three and under eight ½ charge.
,, ,, eight and under twelve ⅔ ,,

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail).......... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe .... 1st class ,, 5 18 1

The above steamer will be followed by the Canton or Comorin leaving 21st January.

Steamers of this line will leave Bombay regularly on the 21st of each month from January, and they will sail from Marseilles, on the 20th of each month.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st Nov., 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S.S.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
WISTOW HALL	2,700	400	12th De
RYDAL HALL	2,700	400	
SPEKE HALL	2,700	400	
MERTON HALL	4,100	500	

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
23, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail 1883
BERENICE (new)..	P. Crillovich ...	3,500	550	8th Jan
HELIOS..............	A. Tercic	2,000	400	8th Feb
MEDUSA (new)....	G. Ragusin	3,900	550	8th Mar

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400 ..	..Rs. 280 ..	..Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375 ..	295 ..	143 0
To Port Said..	320 ..	255 ..	131 0
To Suez	300 ..	240 ..	122 0
To Aden	170 ..	130 ..	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
MEDUSA (new)..	G. Ragusin	3,900	550	2nd Jan.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 9, 1882.

N. V. CURRANEE AND Co.,
IAN TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE
AND
OVERLAND PARCEL AGENTS.
Elphinstone-circle, (opposite the Custom House.)

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR LONDON.

S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, on 20th December, calling at Kurrachee, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Algiers.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. SCINDIA, 2,661 Tons, on THURSDAY, 14th December, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 802 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 13th December, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 tons, on 10th December, at 10 a.m.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

THE steamer leaving Bombay on 21st December, will call at Honore for the purpose of landing passengers desirous of visiting the Gairsoppa Falls.—The steamer due to arrive in Bombay on 3rd January will also call off Honore to re-embark passengers. Return fare Rs. 65. Servants Rs. 18.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th December, 1882. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.
NOVELTIES IN GREAT VARIETY
NOW ON VIEW
At the several Establishments of
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW SEASON'S MAKE
OF
TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
BOMBAY CHUTNEY

Prepared with the purest and finest ingredients at their Manufactory, Byculla, is indisputably the best condiment of its kind in India.

Per Bottle Cash Re. 1.

TREACHER & Co. (Ld.)

SWISS MILK WITHOUT SUGAR.
ROMANSHORN MILK.

A PURE ALPINE MILK, condensed and concentrated without the addition of Saccharine or other matter at Romanshorn in Switzerland.

Cash per bottle 7 as.; per dozen Rs. 5.

TREACHER & CO. (Limited),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

[illegible]ETIT MEDOC
CLARET.

[illegible]HER & Company's importation of [illegible] Wine remains *unequalled* at the [illegible] Public are respectfully requested [illegible] the quality with similar Brands, [illegible] recently shipped to this market.

[illegible]oz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13.
Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S FAMOUS
BLENDED GLENLIVET WHISKY

HAS been before the public of India for many years and in every quality, for which SCOTCH WHISKY is celebrated, stands without a rival.

Cash per dozen, case Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

"EXCELSIOR"
TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.
SIX PRIZE MEDALS,
VIENNA, 1873; PHILADELPHIA, 1876;
PARIS, 1878;
and a Special Concession from the French Government for sale at the Exposition of 1878.

TESTIMONIALS.

DR. JOS. HYRTL, University of Vienna, Austria. "'Excelsior' I declare to be the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

SIR HENRY HALFORD, Leicester, England.—"Your 'Excelsior' Tobacco is so good that I shall be obliged if you will send me ONE HUNDRED POUNDS of it."

MARQUIS DE LE COUTEULX DE CAUMONT, Paris, France.—"The 'Excelsior,' I do not hesitate to say, is the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

	Cash Prices.
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Flake cut for Pipes..............................	Re. 1 0
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Long cut for Cigarettes or Pipes...............	1 0
"Exelsior" Cigarettes, in boxes of 100	2 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.
BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.
1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this offic and at the book-sellers.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.
Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.
Price, Re. 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

OFFICIAL MAP
OF THE DELTA,
LOWER EGYPT,

BASED on the ENGLISH and FRENCH ADMIRALTY SURVEYS and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of MAHMUD BEY, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND ROLLERS,
PRICE, Re. 1.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
LESSEE AND MANAGER...HERR BANDMANN.
STAGE MANAGER.........MR. AUGUSTUS GLOVER.
BOX OFFICE AT GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, DEC. 9, 1882.
WITH NEW LOCAL HITS,
WITH NEW LOCAL HITS,
The enormously popular Opera Bouffe,
Received nightly with cheers,
For the fourth and last time,
PATIENCE
OR
BUNTHORN'S BRIDE.
BOX OFFICE AT GAIETY THEATRE.
BOX OFFICE AT GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT,
PATIENCE
OR
BUNTHORN'S BRIDE.

MONDAY, DEC. 11, 1882.
THE GREAT EMOTIONAL DRAMA OF
LEAH,
THE
FORSAKEN.
MISS BEAUDET AS LEAH.
LOOK OUT FOR
HERR BANDMANN'S FAREWELL BENEFIT,
AND
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHTS OF THE SEASON NEXT WEEK.
RESERVATION OF SEATS AT GAIETY THEATRE.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY TRADE AND FINANCE BANK
Advance money upon Real Estate and Personal Security.
Commence business, 1st January, 1883.
A. FISHER, Manager.
Tempry. offices 44, Tamarind, late Church Lane.

IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the DIRECTORS was held on the 16th inst. when a SIXTH CALL of RUPEES FIFTY per share was made payable at the Bank of Bombay on the 16th Dec. 1882.

By order of the Directors,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
7, Hummum-street, Bombay, 30th Nov. 1882.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE.

THE FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Hummum-street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 11th December, 1882, at 4 o'clock p.m., Bombay time.

1st—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance sheet for the period ending 15th November, 1882.
2nd—To appoint Directors.
3rd—To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 2nd to the 11th December, 1882, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
No. 7, Hummum-street, Bombay, 9th November, 1882.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDER FOR TIMBER.

THE RESIDENT ENGINEER will receive tenders till noon on MONDAY, 11th December, 1882, for the supply of sleepers, five inches square, and of the following numbers and lengths:—

1,000 lengths, ten feet long.
2,000 ,, seven feet six inches long.
1,000 ,, five feet long.

Tenders will be received for either teak or jungle wood. Tenderers to state the kind of timber it is proposed to supply, and the dates when delivery will be begun and completed. A deposit of 5 per cent. will be required on tender being accepted.

Specification to be seen at the Port Trust Engineer's Office.

GEO. E. ORMISTON,
Resident Engineer, Bombay Port Trust.
Engineer's Office, Bombay, 29th November, 1882.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Limited.
PAID UP CAPITAL, fcs. 6,500,000.

OUR GRAMME MACHINES have been declared the BEST at all Government trials at WOOLWICH, &c., and have received the HIGHEST AWARDS at all the Exhibitions.

Electric Machines	for 10 incandescent lamps.......	Rs. 350
Do.	for 40 do.	,, 750
Do.	for arc light of 5,000 candles ..	,, 750
Do.	for 6 arc lights of 2,000 candles each..	,, 1,200
Do.	for 8 ,, ,, ,, 500 ,, ...	,, 1,280
Do.	for 20 ,, ,, ,, 500 ,, ...	,, 2,000

Our prices for first cost and hourly working DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.

AGENTS:
Messrs. PEEL, CASSELS and Co., Bombay.
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. BINNY and Co., Madras.

A SPECIALITY FOR
INLAND POSTAGE.
THE
BOMBAY CABINET OF
STATIONERY.
Containing
120 sheets large octavo Note Paper and 50 each square and oblong Envelopes.
Specially prepared for half anna postage.
Price Rs. 1-8; free by post Rs. 1-14-0.
Sold only by
THACKER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

MR. ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE has just received, per S. S. ROME, the undermentioned NEW SHOP GOODS:—

Drab and Black Dress Hats.
Black Felt Hats, high and low crowns.
Shooting Hats.
Madras Felt Hats.
Volunteer Helmets.
Gent's Cuffs and Collars.
Gent's Neckties of all kinds.
Braces.
Warm and Cotton Socks.
Warm and Cotton Stockings.
White and Pink Silk Stockings.
Quiltings for Waistcoats.
Merino and Cricketing Gurnzies.
Ladies' Silk Gloves.
Ladies' white Kid Gloves, with 3 and 4 buttons.
Gent's white Kid Gloves.
Seal and Musquash Caps.
Ladies' Corsets, D. quality.
White and Colored Shirts.
Black and Colored Broadcloths.
Black and Blue Coatings.
Cashmeres and Venetians.
Serge, Tweed and Cashmere Suits, for cold weather, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.
Colored Serge for Ladies' Dresses.
Ladies' Black and White Fans.
Cloths for Gentlemen's Overcoats.
Scents, &c., &c.

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE.
No. 87, Meadow Street Fort, 7th December.

CLEARANCE SALE.
Messrs. CH. ZERRENNER & CO.,
No. 4, Elphinstone-circle,

CLOSING their RETAIL BUSINESS will hold a clearance sale of their extensive stock in trade consisting of—

KEROSINE-OIL LAMPS OF ALL DESCRIPTION
Do. COOKINGSTOVES.
SILBERS' PATENT TABLE LAMPS.
COMBINATION KOSMOS WIND PROOF LAMPS.
BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE.
PERPETUAL AND OTHER FOUNTAINS.
SUPERIOR IRON SAFES OF SIZES.
DO. CASH BOXES.
FANCY GOODS TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.
ICE MACHINES.
TOYS, AIR GUNS, & PISTOLS.
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.
LADIES AND GENTLEMAN'S STERLING SILVER WATCH-GUARDS, &c., &c.

Prices exceedingly low, no reasonable offer will be refused.

CH. ZERRENNER & Co.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S EXHILARATING STILL HOCKS.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICES

Cash. per dozen Quarts. Rs. as.		Cash. per doz. Pints. Rs. as.
42 0...	Still... ... HOCK ... ...Johannisberg ...	23 0
	The perfection of Hocks, highly aromatic flavour and deliciously soft to the taste.	
33 0...	Still... ... HOCK ... ...Liebfraumilch ...	17 8
	A very fine full-bodied wine, rich in character and flavour.	
27 0...	Still... ... HOCK ... ...Nierstein ...	14 8
	Very soft and good bouquet.	
23 0...	Still... ... HOCK ... ...Hochheimer ...	12 8
	A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate, and fine.	
23 0...	Still... ... HOCK ... ...Steinwein ...	...
	Of great fragrance, pure and natural.	
20 0...	Still... ... HOCK ... ... Geisenheim ...	11 0
	Good flavour and body, can be well recommended.	
17 0...	Still... ... HOCK ... ... Laubenheim ...	9 8
	A light dinner wine, sound, and adapted for general use.	

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OUR CHRISTMAS BAZAAR IS NOW OPEN.

TOYS, DOLLS, GAMES AND AMUSEMENTS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT ENGLISH PRICES, PRICE LIST POST FREE.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

GENTS' NEW SOCKS
FOR "DRESS" OR "SPECIAL" WEAR,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

BLACK BALBRIGGAN, the very best quality, soft and elastic, equal to Silk in appearance, embroidered Blue, Red, or White	per pair Rs. 3 pairs ,,	3 12 10 8
Cardinal, Peacock, Grenet, and Gendarme, the prevailing Colours, in the very best Balbriggan ...	per pair ,, 3 pairs ,,	3 0 8 8
Cardinal and Peacock, Fine Cotton, soft and elastic, with extra Long Tops ...	per pair ,, 3 pairs ,,	2 4 6 0
Pink, Sky Blue, and Carnation Merino, a most elegant Sock, soft and very elastic ...	per pair ,, 3 pairs ,,	2 8 7 0

CASH DISCOUNT—2 ANNAS IN THE RUPEE; ALSO ON V. P. P.

HOAR & CO., Opposite the Esplanade Hotel, BOMBAY.

THORPE AND CO.,
HELMETS AND SUN HATS, &c.,
NEW SEASON'S STOCK NOW ARRIVED.

	Rs. A.
ELLWOOD'S PATENT DOUBLE-BODIED Air-Chamber HELMET, with OUTER BULGE, best drab felt, strongly made, a splendid protection	17 8
THE SAME MAKE as above, plain Helmet shape, witnout bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED, splendid protection....................	17 8
ELLWOOD'S finest drab felt HELMET, LIGHT WEIGHT, lined under with green, and well-ventilated....................	9 8
EXTRA STOUT drab felt HELMET, felt under brim, well-ventilated, a good, strong and long-lasting Helmet....................	9 8
THE MAYO light drab felt HELMET, well-ventilated, a nice Sun Hat....................	8 8
THE MELTON SUN HAT, WIDE BRIM, finest drab felt, DOUBLE-BODIED, Air Chamber, splendid protection and PLENTY of SHADE	8 8
DRAB MELTON SUN HAT, LIGHT and neat	8
EXTRA STOUT, white drill shooting hat, body of cork and felt, a really good and useful Helmet....................	12 8
TAN HUNTING, same Shape as White......	12 8
HAWKSE'S REGULATION HELMETS, covered SUPERFINE white DOE	18 0
REGULATION HELMET, covered fine white drill	12 8
TERAI HATS, best quality, Ladies' and Gentlemen's, NEW SHAPES	14 8
LADIES' ELLWOOD'S Drab Melton, wide Brim, a splendid protection	12 8
LADIES' CANTON Drab Felt, Lined Silk, a splendid article similar to Melton	10 8
LADIES' BEATRICE, Drab Felt, a splendid Hat for early morning wear	8 8
LADIES' DRAB SOFT FELT HATS, Lined Silk Round Crown, Latest Shapes	10 8
LADIES' BLACK FELT HATS, Latest Shape....................	10 8
LADIES' BLACK SILK HATS, with Veil attached	18 8
BOYS' BLACK and DRAB FELT HATS' Round Crowns....................	5 8

THORPE AND CO.,
MILITARY AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS,
BOMBAY.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS.
BYCULLA IRON-WORKS AND METAL-MART,
BOMBAY.

THE FOLLOWING MACHINERY AND STORES AVAILABLE FROM STOCK:—

10 and 12-H. P. Clayton and Shuttleworth Portable Engines.
12, 16, and 20-H. P. Shank's Caledonian Horizontal Engines.
20-H. P. Shank's Cornish Boilers.
8 and 10-H. P. Shank's Vertical Engines and Boilers.
12 and 22 cwts. Shank's Steam Hoists.
4, 6, 7, and 8 inch Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps, with wrought-iron Piping.
Lift and Force, and Contractor's Hand-Pumps.
Pulsometers.
Hand Fire-engines.
Radial, Double and Single geared, and Bench Drilling Machines.
Lathes and other Tools.
Portable and Fixed Mortar Mills.
Engineer's and Contractor's Plant of all kinds.
Bar Plate, Angle, and Tee Iron of guaranteed quality.
GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON OF SUPERIOR BRANDS.
Rolled Iron Beams of a great variety of sections, imported to special order.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES SUBMITTED FOR IRON ROOFING, MARKETS, AND OTHER BUILDINGS, GIRDERS, BRIDGES, &c.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,
BOMBAY.

TEMPLE BAR.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

PROGRAMME.

TO-NIGHT.

1.	March......	Mein Oesterreich....................	Preis.
2.	Overture ...	Les trois Capitaines	Herman.
3.	Waltz	Gute Launen....................	Reichardt.
4.	Medley	Anglaise	Satta.
5.	Mazurka ...	Boccaccio....................	Strauss.
6.	Overture ..	Janetta	Auber.
7.	March	Der Kreuz fiedele Michel	Horny.
8.	Selection ..	Frühlingserwachen	Bach.
9.	Waltz.......	Deu Soryen Trotz	Faust.
10.	Galop......	Ein Carriere	Faust.

GRAND CAFE RESTAURANT.

THE MANAGER has the pleasure of informing the Public that a French Chef de Cuisine has just been brought from Europe specially for the Establishment.

Breakfasts, Dinners, and Tiffins can now be supplied to customers in a superior style, at moderate charges. All Liquors are of the very best quality.

ADMISSION TO GALLERY—ONE RUPEE.
Commencing at 9 p.m.

THE BOMBAY PURVEYING & GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES,
FORBES-STREET, FORT,
BRANCH—OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET.

W. J. ESSAI.
ALL GOODS AT READY MONEY RATES.
CHRISTMAS CARDS, CAKES, BON BONS, CONFECTIONERY, TOYS, ETC.,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

MORENAS & CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce to the public of Bombay and its vicinity that they have just unpacked a CHOICE COLLECTION of GOODS, received per S. S. ROME, comprising—

XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS,
OF GREAT VARIETY.
CONFECTIONERY.
All goods warranted pure and free from all deleterious ingredients.

Boiled Confectionery.
Foudant Creams.
Gelatine Gum Goods.
Liqueur Comfits.
Comfits.
Chocolate and Cream.
Cream and Ices.
Lozenges.
Gum Goods.
Rocks.

CRYSTALISED FRUITS,
In ½ lb. and 1 lb. boxes; also in boxes of 7 lb. each.
TURKISH DELIGHTS.
CALLARD AND BOWSER'S GOODS.
Everton Toffee, Butter Scotch, Butter Mint, Raspberry Toffee; Black Currant Toffee, Paraline Rock.
FRENCH CONFECTIONERY.
Finest quality only, from the first Parisian Makers, 12 kinds.
TOM SMITH'S CELEBRATED CHRISTMAS CRACKERS
of great variety and attraction, from Ans. 8 to Rs. 5 each box.
CHRISTMAS TREE DECORATIONS, FANCY BOXES.
In Nests or filled with French Confectionery, Chocolate and Cream, very suitable for presentation.
SURPRISE PACKETS
The Great American Prize Puzzle Packets; Funny Faces; April Fishes; Dick Whillington's Bundle; Sweethearts; The Great Musical Surprise; World's Celebrities; Umbrellas.
Every packet contains, besides confectionery, an article of jewellery.

MORENAS & CO.,
ICE CONFECTIONERS,
WINE, SPIRIT AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
15, Meadow Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
DAVE CARSON........LESSEE & RESPONSIBLE MANAGER.
SEASON 1883.
MR. CARSON,
INDIA'S OWN ENTREPRENEUR
For the past 21 years,
has the honour to announce that
MISS LOUISE POMEROY,
THE GIFTED SHAKESPEARIAN AND POETIC ARTISTE,
will shortly appear, supported by
MR. J. DEWHURST
AND
THE GREAT POMEROY DRAMATIC COMBINATION.
No subscription required.
NO NOVICES AND NO LITIGATION.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

FOR THE PRESS.

WANTED—A SUB-EDITOR. Must be thoroughly competent for the subordinate work of a daily newspaper office, and a *verbatim* short-hand Reporter. Unexceptionable testimony to personal and professional character indispensable. Salary Rs. 250, rising to Rs. 400 a month.

Apply to the MANAGER, "Pioneer" Press, Allahabad

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied a Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

VIENNA ICE-CREAM SALOON!!!

M. HIRSCH, the Proprietor of this well known Establishment, has great pleasure in announcing his arrival from Europe and in thanking his customers for their past support, begs to inform them that he has RE-OPENED his BUSINESS, and hopes to be again patronized in the same-kind way.

He has brought different sorts of European fruits for Ices, and Ice Puddings, and Jellies, and Turkish delights for sale.

All Orders carefully and promptly executed.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.
2, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

THE FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY, Limited.
(In Liquidation.)

THE LIQUIDATORS of the above Company hereby give notice, that there are eleven shares of the said Company representing shares of the former Companies, "The Frere Land and Reclamation Company," and "The Frere Land Company, Limited," which have not been taken up in exchange for the shares of the old companies. The holders of such shares are now called on to come forward and take up the same on or before the 15th December next, as the affairs of the Company will be thereafter wound up and final distribution made.—Dated this 13th day of October, 1882.

By order,
E.C. GABRAL,
Secretary.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION Limited.

ધી બાંમ્બે બરમા ટ્રેડીંગ કારપોરેશન લીમીટેડ.

धी बांबे बरमा ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the office of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 11th December, 1882, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes:—

I. To receive and consider the Report of the Directors and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
II. To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
IV. To elect auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.
Bombay, 25th Nov. 1882.

IN accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association the Books of the above Corporation are open for the inspection of the Shareholders at the office of the Corporation on and after MONDAY, the 29th instant.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

NOTICES.

SALVATION ARMY.

HINDEE THEATRE, corner of Grant and Falkland Roads.—Meetings EVERY EVENING at 5 p.m.

SALVATION TENT, Crawford Market.—Meetings daily at 7-30 a.m. and 8 p.m.

MAJOR TUCKER.
Head-quarters, Salvation Army, Bombay.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited by the MAULMAIN MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE for the CONSTRUCTION of a TRAMWAY within the limits of the Town.

Tenders will be received up to the 1st January, 1883.
For particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. J. ADDIS, C.E.,
Secretary and Engineer, Maulmain Municipality.
Maulmain, the 23rd June, 1882.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL,
UNDER GOVERNMENT INSPECTION
AND A COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
BRACING HILL CLIMATE.
Separate establishments for Boarding Boys and Girls.
FOR PROSPECTUSES, &c., APPLY TO
HEAD MASTER.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents,
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

HORSES—ARRIVAL OF FRESH AND SECOND BATCH OF EXCELLENT ARAB HORSES.

PER S. S. ORIENTAL FROM BUSSORAH.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & CO. present their compliments to their constituents and the public in general, and beg respectfully to inform them that they have just received a new and second batch of superior HIGH-CASTE UNIZA and NUZDEE HORSES, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Racers, and Galloways, &c., belonging to the well-known dealer, Shaik Jusum Bin Feed, No. 145, Bhendy Bazaar, Commission Stable. Bombay. 30th October, 1882.

LITTLE'S
SOLUBLE PHENYLE,
THE SAFEST, CHEAPEST, CLEANEST, AND MOST EFFICACIO
SANITARY AGENT
YET DISCOVERED.
RECOMMENDED BY THE HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
DESTROYS DISEASE, OVERPOWERS SMELL WORKS WONDERS AS A CURATIVE AGENT, DEODORISER, AND DISINFECTANT.
WHOLESALE AGENTS IN INDIA,
GEO. BAIRD & CO.,
NO. 63, MODY-BAY, FACING TRAMWAY LINE.

To be had—BOMBAY: TREACHER & CO.; KEMP & CO.; B. PHILLIPS & CO.; THOMSON & TAYLOR; BOLTON & CO.; M. RENNARD; JAMES PEARSE; BARTON & CO.; W. J. ESSAI; D. FER-D. FERNADES & CO.; B. S. MADON & CO.; B. K. NANDODKAR; H. F. OOTTUNWALLA & CO.; LAWSON & CO.; Dr. CANOJEE JAIRAM and CRITERION RESTAURANT.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

NOTICE.
TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

THE undersigned begs to inform the public that he has always in Stock a large number of New and Second-hand TENTS as under for sale or hire at moderate rates. The second-hand tents are new lined and complete with all conveniences. An inspection is early solicited.

DOUBLE POLE TENTS.	
Dining Tent with 2 or 3 rooms...	32 by 22
Do... ... ... do...	3[illegible] by 21
Field Officers ...	29 by 17
Captains...	24 by 14
Rowtee...	24 by 14
Stable for 4 Horses...	...
SINGLE POLE TENTS.	
Subalterns	18 by 14
Do.	14 by 14
Hill Tent	12 by 12
Do.	10 by 10
Staff Officers ..	12 by 12
Bechoba Tent..	12 by 12
Do.	10 by 10
Stable for 2 Horses ..	...
Rowtee in Circular form ..	..
Necessary	5 by 5
Do.	4 by 4
FIELD SERVICE TENTS.	
For General Officers Weighing	200 lbs.
Do. Commanding Officers	1[illegible]0 lbs.
Do. Officers ...	80 lbs.
Sepoys of 2 Pals	...
Lascar Pal ...	...

All applications addressed to the undersigned will reeive prompt attention.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY.
Government Tent Contractor & General Merchant.
ADDRESS:—To Parell-road, Old Imambara, near Baboola Tank, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. HISPANIA has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Bombay, 8th December, 1882. Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. CLAN FRASER, ARRIVED from MAURITIUS and berthed in the Prince's Dock, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and pay freight and take delivery of their goods

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 8th December, 1882. Agents.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock p. m. (Bombay time), at the offices of the Chamber, to receive the report of the outgoing Committee, to confirm the nomination of the members of the new Committee made in accordance with Section 12 of Rule VII., and to discuss any other questions that may be brought forward.

By order of the Committee,
DAVID WATSON,
Acting Secretary.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 8th Dec. 1882.

THE PEOPLE OF INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

THE ADJOURNED FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of November 30 will be held again on 14th December to transact the business already advertised at previous meeting. Offices, 6, Rampart row.

J. SCOTT & Co.,
Bombay, 8th December, 1882. Agents.

The SHARE LIST of the PEOPLE of INDIA SPINNING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, has been CLOSED, all the Shares having been allotted including the shares for working Capital.

J SCOTT & Co., Agents.

MRS. COUNSELL,
Clare House, Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay,

HAS just received per P. & O. s. s. Rome, a consignment of NEW GOODS for XMAS, consisting of
Ladies' Hats and Bonnets in the newest shapes;
Evening Dresses;
New French Flowers;
Silk and Indian Muslins, and Surah Silks;
Ladies' and Children's Costumes;
Taffeta Silk and Lisle Thread Tan-colored Gloves;
Ladies' Black Satteen Boots;
Boys' and Girls' Sailor Hats;
Ladies', Gent's and Children's Hosiery and Boys Jersey Suits.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the SUPERINTENDENT, GUN CARRIAGE FACTORY, BOMBAY, up to noon on the 15th instant, for SUPPLY of good, sound and well seasoned TIMBER, as below, to be delivered and measured at the Factory at Colaba before the 28th February, 1883.

Timber teak, Burmah, about 11,900 cubic feet, in logs or squares not less than 24 inches square or thereabouts.

Printed forms of Tenders will be supplied on application at the Factory Office, Colaba. The lowest tenders will not of necessity be accepted and no reason will be given for rejection.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees Ten per cent. on total amount of Tender as earnest money for fulfilment of contract if accepted.

H. W. STOCKLEY, Lt. Colonel, R.A.,
Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Will be glad to send on application their Revised
WHOLESALE ILLUSTRATED PRICE CURRENT
OF
DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS & APPLIANCES,
AND
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS,

Terms Moderate, and a liberal discount is allowed to DISPENSARIES, HOSPITALS, and LARGE BUYERS. Up-country orders carefully and Promptly executed.

General Price List in Press.
Great care is taken in Dispensing and Preparing
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS
AND
FAMILY RECIPES,
BY
B. S. MADON & CO.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE Largest Depôt in India.—SEWING-MACHINES of every description and for all purposes, from all the leading English and Continental manufacturers. Send for Price Lists.—H. A. GEYER & Co. Bombay.

BATH-TUBS.—Galvanized Iron Bath-Tubs with swivel handles for district use. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 10, 12, and 15 each.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

HAMILTON'S.—The nearest Hotel to the Prince's Dock—"I have stayed here seven weeks and have been extremely comfortable. The hotel is particularly clean and well managed, and the table excellent. I shall certainly recommend it for Bombay on all occasions. GEO. F. HORBURY. 3rd November 1882.

WANTED, a COMPOUNDER. Apply TREACHER & Co., Ld., Fort.

FOUND, a white BULL-TERRIER BITCH. Apply CHARTERED BANK.

A STRONG Poona-built TONGA, convertible into a Dog-cart, with stout Pony complete, to be sold cheap at BENNETT'S AUCTION TO-DAY.

FOR SALE, at Bennett's auction, handsome bay Waler Gelding, 15-1 high, 7 years old, has been ridden and driven in single and double harness.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.—B. PHILLIPS and Co. have just received a large consignment from the well known firm of Leath & Ross.

TRICHINOPOLY Dawsons and Dindugul Havannahs of unrivalled excellence exquisite flavour and manufactured from genuine leaf at N. C. DALAL, 6, Church Gate-street.

TRICHI-BABINGTON (small sized), per 100 Re. 1-4 (bulk), Re. 1-6 (box), the only best and cheapest cheroots procurable. A trial will afford satisfaction. HOWARD & Co.

FOR SALE, FOX TERRIER, splendid young creature, well trained. Apply INCHULVA, Prince's Dock, Bombay.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

IN answer to numerous inquiries Mr. DAVIS, SURGEON DENTIST, is now in Bombay.—Taylor's Hotel, Fort. Hours 10 to 6.

WANTED, by an ENGINEER, with certificate and good papers, EMPLOYMENT in a Cotton Press. Please reply to M. M., care of this paper.

WANTED, a MESSMAN for Officers' Mess 2nd Lanc. Fus. A good COOK indispensable Apply MESS PRESIDENT, 2, Lanc. Fus., Mhow.

INFANTS' HATS AND BONNETS.—Plush, Satin, Silk and Cashmere Hoods, Hats and Bonnets. Boys' Sailor Hats.—Mrs. LAKE, 7, Church Gate Street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies' black, white and cream satin Boots and Shoes.—Mrs. LAKE, 7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FANCY PRESENTS, Cards and Cakes for Xmas and New Year is to be sold off at very cheap rates.—VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 2, Church Gate St.

WANTED, a CLERK to proceed to Goa, who understands to keep accounts in English and Portuguese. Apply H. F. SOARES and Co., Apollo-street, Fort.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JUST unpacked Musical Chairs, Decanters, Fiddles, Foot Stools, Fruit-stand and many other Fancy Articles for 'XMAS PRESENTS.—BARTON & Co., Church-gate-street, Bombay.

PANDIT BHAGAVANLAL INDRAJEE'S PAMPHLET on ANTIQUARIAN REMAINS found at Sopara and Padana may be had from the Librarian, B. B. R. Asiatic Society. Price one rupee.

JUST PUBLISHED, some account of the Bunjarrah Class, a Gipsy Tribe, by N. R. Cumberlege, Dist. Supdt. of Police, Basim, Berar. Price, 12 annas per copy. Apply to Supdt., B. E. S. Press, Byculla.

FRESH arrival of luscious Spanish Peaches, Apricots & Pears. Large tins (over 2½ lbs) Rs. 15 per doz., small do., Rs. 9½. Sample tin As. 13. Liberal discount to the trade. D. SALA & Co., 10, Hornby-row.

FOR SALE, on Saturday next, at Bennett's Auction, a strong built district TONGA with removable top and a pair of dun-colour Kilaree PONIES, fast and quiet: both go in saddle; HARNESS, &c., complete.

REQUIRED, a BAND MASTER, for the 2nd Belooch Regiment, must have good testimonials, liberal terms offered. For further particulars apply to CAPTAIN BROOME, Band President, 2nd Belooch Regiment, Karachi, Sind.

MAHABLESHWAR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

ON MONDAY and TUESDAY next, the 11th and 12th instant, there will be held in the CHURCH MISSION HOUSE, GIRGAUM, a SALE of useful Articles, including CHILDREN'S DRESSES and FANCY WORK of various kinds. The sale will be in aid of the Church Missionary Society's Girls' School, Girgaum. The presence of the public is invited. Hours of Attendance —11 a. m. to 7 p. m.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S Christmas Tree Ornaments, Candied Peel, Currants, Raisins, Almonds, Icing Sugar, &c. APOLLO-STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

A CONSIDERABLE business has been done this last month, a steady increase taking place in the consumption. An interesting and important trial of Australian Claret took place at Scott's Hotel, where a company of experts and others met for the purpose of comparing them with the best French Claret. The Wines were those usually sold at the hotel, and after carefully comparing them it was found that over TWO TO ONE WERE IN FAVOUR OF THE AUSTRALIAN WINE, which is sold at one-third of the price of the French Wine. We should mention that the judges did not know until after the trial which was Australian and which French, though the latter was the best that could be had and the Australian Caldwell & Co.'s No. 1 Claret.—*The Australasian Trade Review*, April 12, 1882.

The above excellent Wine is on sale at the godowns of the undersigned.

Bombay Bottled	Rs. 18 per doz.	qrts.
Australian Bottled	Rs. 20 do.	do.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

It is hereby notified that by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Market, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th December, 1882, at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees, from Cattle Dealers, Butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter Houses, Bandora, for 3 months from 1st January to 31st March 1883, and Squatters' Fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Market, Erskine-road Fish and Mutton Market, and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt-fish sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered, either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, for 15 months, *i.e.*, from 1st January 1883 to 31st March 1884. For particulars and conditions of these sales respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Market, or the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

DAY AFTER TO-MORROW, MONDAY, the 11th inst., at 1 p. m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Commissariat Store, Town Barracks, by order of the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency, serviceable and unserviceale articles of provision and dead stock, &c,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 9th December, 1882.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Head Office—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
London Office—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
SPARKLING WINES.		
From Messrs. Deutz and Geldermmann Ayen Champagne.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	,, 37 0	,, 39 0
Goldlack, extra dry	,, 42 0	,, 44 0
From the Champagner Fabrik Schloss Rheinberg.		
Sparkling Hock	Rs. 30 0	...
,, Moselle	,, 30 0	...
Rheinberg Carte Blanche	,, 30 0	...
Johannisberg Cabinet	,, 34 0	..
CHAMPAGNE.		
Guiraud, fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche	Rs. 33 0	Rs. 36 0
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	,, 35 0	..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 57 0	..
MOSELLE.		
Brauneberger (still)	Rs. 19 0	..
Josephshoefer (do.)	,, 24 0	...
Sparkling Moselle	,, 32 0	...
STILL HOCKS,		
From G. M. Pabstmann, Sohn, Mayence.		
Deidesheimer	Rs. 17 0	...
Geisenheimer	,, 18 0	..
Liebfraumilch	,, 22 0	Rs. 25 0
Hochheimer	,, ...	,, 29 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 0	—
From Otto Prumm, Mayence.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. ...	Rs. 17 0
Moselblümchen	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Niersteiner	,, ...	,, 19 0
Brauneberger	,, 20 0	,, 23 0
Hochheimer	,, 20 0	,, ...
Liebfraumilch	,, 23 0	,, 26 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	,, 23 0	,, 26 0
Josepshöfer	,, 29 0	,, 32 0
Rüdesheimer	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 33 0	,, 36 0
Steinberger	,, 33 0	,, 36 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 41 0	,, 44 0
Johanisberger	,, 42 0	,, 45 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Latour Blanche	Rs. 30 0	...
From Messrs. Munzer & Spann, Bordeaux.		
Haut Sauternes	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Chateau Yquem	,, 47 0	,, ...
CLARETS.		
From H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Leoville	,, 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	,, 24 0	..
From A. Dupille Macau Medoc		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 15 0	.
Cru de Barreyre	,, 18 0	...
Chateau La Begorce	,, 24 0	...
Leoville St. Julien	,, 28 0	...
From Messrs. Munzer & Spunn, Bordeaux.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 13 0
St. Estephe	,, 13 0	,, 15 0
Haut Canon	,, 14 0	,, 17 0
Margaux	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Larose	,, 26 0	,, 28 0
,, Mouton Rothschild	,, 36 0	,, ..
BRANDY.		
G. Renard & Co.'s Cognac	Rs. 22 0	..
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * star	,, 22 0	..
Do. do. ** stars	,, 30 0	..
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars } M. & Spun {	,, 25 0	..
,, Gold ,,	,, 30 0	...
Fromy & Rogee's Cognac	,, 24 0	..
Do. do. *** stars	,, 30 0	...
Do. do. *** ,, (very old)	,, 34 0	..
Adr. Mesnard & Co.'s *** Cognac	,, 26 0	..
Chas. Lervoire finest Cognac *** stars (very old)	,, 34 0	
BEER.		Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli Lagerbier (Bremen)	Rs. 5 8	Rs. 4 0
Munich Export Beer	,, 6 8	,, ...
St. Pauli	,, 6 8	,, 4 4
Pilsner	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
SUNDRIES.		Per 2 doz. pints.
Italian Vermouth	Rs. 17 8	..
Swiss Bitters from Alpine Plants	,, 24 0	Rs. 27 0
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	,, 39 0	
Kummel (a delicious liqueur)	,, 25 0	..
Do. do. (finest)	,, 30 0	..
Real Italian Olive Oil, very large bottles	,, 14 0	..
Holyrood Whisky	19 0	...
Deviled Lobsters at 6 annas a tin.		

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.
Bombay, 5th September, 1882.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
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SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STEET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE
PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM,
Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay
BSUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 6, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE

(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE,)
BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,
May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA	KURRACHEE	LUCKNOW	BENARES
BOMBAY	POONAH	CAWNPORE	LAHORE
MADRAS	AGRA	DELHI	DARJEELING

and SIMLA,

And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
G. F. KELLNER & Co.,	Calcutta and Branches.
GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co.,	Calcutta.
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BOMBAY CASH BAZAARS

HAVE THE LARGEST AND CHOICEST COLLECTION
OF
PAINTINGS AND OLEOGRAPHS
IN INDIA.

ALL HAVE BEEN CHOSEN BY A CELEBRATED ARTIST AND ARE MARKED AT SUCH PRICES THAT WE DEFY COMPETITION.

CONNOISSEURS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO VISIT THE BOMBAY CASH BAZAARS DURING THE NEXT FIVE DAYS.

HEAD ESTABLISHMENT.
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
CRAWFORD MARKET,
AND
BRANCH.
RAMPART ROW,
CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS, &c.,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

WE continue to receive regular weekly shipments of our well-known

CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES.

It is now about 16 years since we introduced these Watches in this country. During this time their quality has been unceasingly improved by our manufactory year for year, so that they are now unquestionably by far superior to Watches generally sold in India at considerably higher rates.

These watches are always in stock:—

In open-faced silver cases .... Rs 25
Do. hunting ,, ... ,, 26*
Do. half-hunting ,, ... ,, 27*

The Watches marked * are also in stock in extra heavy sterling silver cases and of superior finish, at Rs. 35

GUARANTEE ONE YEAR—POSTAGE FREE.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS AND CO.

BEG to draw attention to their new and splendid consignment of

PRESENTATION WATCHES
IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES,
of which they solicit an early inspection.

GENTLEMEN'S HUNTING OR CRYSTAL-FACED KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES IN HEAVY 18 CARAT GOLD CASES WITH COMPENSATION BALANCE WHEEL ...Rs. 250, 275, 300.

The same of the FINEST and STRONGEST make ... ... ,, 350, 380, 400, 425

FULL CHRONOMETER AND CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES... ,, 390, 450, 500, 550

These watches have been tested in a lighted stove and also under freezing point and their maximum variation is LESS than thirty seconds PER MONTH IN ANY TEMPERATURE.

LADIES GOLD WATCHES in the PRETTIEST and NEWEST designs at from ...Rs. 50 to 600.

THE HIGHER PRICED WATCHES ARE TASTEFULLY MOUNTED WITH DIAMONDS.

FOR CATALOGUE OF SILVER WATCHES, JEWELLERY, SILVER AND PLATEDWARE SEND TO

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1, East-street, POONA.
43, Rampart-row, BOMBAY.

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AS UNDER FOR SALE OR HIRE OR ON THE EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM.

A FRESH SHIPMENT of the following just to hand:—

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PAINOFORTE,
Solid Mahogany, Rs. 850

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S (OF STUTTGART) OVERSTRUNG GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOFORTE,
In Solid Rosewood, Rs. 800.

R. LIPP & SON'S OVERSTRUNG GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
In Solid American Walnut or Rosewood, Rs. 750.

THE BIJOU OR STUDENT COTTAGE PIANO,
In Solid Wood, Compass 5 Octaves very Portable, Rs. 280.

A LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER PIANOS ON HAND.

N.B. All the above have Iron Frames, and are warranted to stand the Indian climate

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE AND CO.,
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OPPOSITE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY,
BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENT FOR THE COLD SEASON.

IN PREPARATION,
A GRAND EXHIBITION
OF PORTRAITS.
Magnificent Life-size Photos in Oil Paint, Selected Views and Panorama of Bombay, &c.
AT
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GRAND EXHIBITION.

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Have the pleasure to announce to the public of Bombay and Mofussil the opening of 10,000 most useful articles suitable for
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
RAMPART-ROW.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.

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WE beg to announce the arrival of our NEW SEASON'S GOODS for the above Department which, having been carefully selected in the best markets, we now offer for inspections The stock comprises all the newest makes in Blue and Black, Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings West of England Broad-cloths, Angola Trouserings (specially adapted for India), Ulster-cloth. Bedford-cords, Whip-cords, and every material for Riding and Shikar.

Checked, Striped and Plain Suitings.	Drab Kersey, for Riding Breeches.
Grey and Drab Homespun do.	White Cassimere for Racing do.
The New Diagonal Tweed do.	Cricketing and Boating Flannels.

Gymkhana Flannels.

MILITARY, NAVAL AND POLITICAL UNIFORMS, &c.

LADIES' ULSTERS AND RIDING HABITS.

SPECIAL MATERIALS JUST IMPORTED FOR LADIES.

NEWMARKET JACKETS AND ULSTERS MADE TO MEASURE.

We guarantee fit and style in any orders entrusted to us equal to that of the best London Establishments, and as we receive consignments of goods every mail, we are in a position to submit all the latest novelties, in style and material, for our Customers' approval. Patterns and instructions for self-measurement sent, post-free, on application.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

NOTICES.

Fifteen Rupees.
Twenty Rupees.
Thirty-four Rupees.

THESE are the rates per mensem (approximately) for EXACTLY THE SAME PROVISION—if commenced at the age of twenty, of thirty, or of forty respectively,—namely an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 payable at the age of 55, or at death if previous.

It is an advantage to effect such provisions early in life.—By delay the rate of subscription increases: Death may occur before the provision is effected: or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for assurance. Forms of proposal on application to Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay.

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THE PEEBLES HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT.

This Splendid MANSION is highly recommeded as a Winter Residence, being well sheltered, while the climate is dry and bracing. The House heated throughout, presents by its spacious Conservatories and Corridors the finest Covered Promenade in Scotland.

The Baths (especially the Russian) and water supply are unequalled. Recreation of all kinds, including Billiards, Chess, Skating, and Curling. Winter Terms, October 15th to April 15th. Address. the Manager.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.

ESS. WHITE ROSE, STEPHANOTIS
WOOD VIOLET. GOLD MEDAL EAU
DE COLOGNE, LAVENDER WATER.
Sold everywhere
GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.
Observe Trade Mark
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Proprietors,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
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BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London;
SANGER and SONS, Oxford Street, London;
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
Agents for the Bengal Presidency,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co., Calcutta.
Agents for the Bombay Presidency,
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BARRIE Co.; De BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT, MASCURINE and Co.
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THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold only in packets, labelled:—
JAMES EPPS & Co.,
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Also—EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE, for Afternoon use.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
With rivet holes drilled by special system.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over
1,800 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878 and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blastin Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.			
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
Do.	F O	do.	do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	per doz bl.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street May 12, 1881 Sole Agents.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD
MIXTURE,
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY
MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
OVERWHELMING TETIMONY
ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE,
PROVING THIS TO BE
THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DICOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

Read the following:—

"North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester),
"January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully,

"John Williams."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Proprietors,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK "BLOODMIXTURE.

H. AND T. KIRBY AND COMPANY'S
ORIGINAL PREPARATIONS
OF
PHOSPHORUS.

THE Restorative Power of Phosphorus is most remarkable, and cures are effected by these preparations in cases that have resisted all other medicines. In these forms it is as harmless as Quinine and far better in its inspiriting action.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS (No. 1.)
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS.

This pill is taken as a stimulant and affords considerable relief when the system is jaded and worn by unusual strain or temporary nervous exhaustion. In cases of despondency and grief its exhilarating and energizing effect is most marked.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS (No. 3.)
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE.

This is a valuable Restorative. It acts as a nutrient and tonic to the entire nervous system, giving power to the brain and spinal cord and to the functions presided over by them. It gives tone to the digestive organs and improves the condition of the whole body.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA (No. 6.)
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA.

This pill is specially useful in a tonic Dyspepsia, Lowness of Spirits, and habitual constipation arising from overwork. It is a useful stimulant also in cases of functional importance occurring in prematurely aged and debilitated subjects.

PHOSPHORUS AND CINCHONIDINE (No. 26.)
ANTIPERIODIC PILL.
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS CINCHONIDINE AND PODOPHYLLIN.

A useful tonic and antiperiodic taken with great advantage in malarious diseases, ague, and remittent fevers, torpid liver, and enlarged spleen. Available remedy in cases when the system has been habituated to Arsenic and Quinine, and especially adopted for persons residing in India and other tropical climates.

COMPOUND POSPHORUS PILLS WITH NUX-VOMICA (No. 7.)
EACH PILL CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS REDUCED IRON, QUININE, AND NUX VOMICA.

This is an invaluable remedy for nervous diseases characterized by Debility, Poverty of Blood, and loss of Nerve Power. It cures Neuralgia, Nervous Exhaustion, Lowness of Spirits and other manifestations of Nervous Exhaustion very rapidly. Brainworkers, Clergyman, Professional and Busy Commerce Men who are habitually overworked derive great benefit from a course of this combination of tonics. For convalescents from fevers and other exhausting diseases this RESTORATIVE is superior to all others.

CAUTION.

Messrs. H. T. Kirby and Co. have to caution the Medical Profession and the Public against several imitations of their well known preparations. Some of these imitations are made with Powdered Posphorus, and are exceedingly dangerous, while others are perfectly inert. Every genuine bottle of Kirby's Original Preparations bears the Trade Mark and Signature of the Firm. Purchase therefore only of their authorized agents,

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay
,, MADON & Co., Bombay

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SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1881.

ANNUAL INCOME	£1,138,014
FIRE RESERVE	£1,500,000
LIFE & ANNUITY RESERVE	£3,302,782
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	£6,679,175

FIRE.—Property of nearly every description insured on usual terms.

LIFE.—Rates compare favourably with those of any first-class office.

For particulars apply to the Agents.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,, 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	,, 3,750,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,673,299 5 1 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels, and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on most favourable terms, Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.
Stamps on Annual Policies paid by the Company.
Fire Premiums for 1862 .... £300,690
,, 1881 .... £583,324

LIFE BRANCH.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved lives. Military Lives in Civil employ have extra premium returned.

Endowment Assurances, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

Reduction to European rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life Funds now amount to £2,389,907

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1866	£1,254,277 3 1	1876	£3,492,950 1 4
1871	£2,196,972 15 8	1881	£4,673,299 5 1

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents. Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS:
996 Proposals for .... Rs. 34,86,275.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 [illegible]	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. [illegible] 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 [illegible]

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
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8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived withou Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Head Office, 9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
Or any of the Agents in India.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(Successors to Collett & Co.
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
Established, 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, Breach Candy Road,
BOMBAY.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing are speedily cured by Keating's Cough Lozenges, recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bedtime ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in bottles.

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The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.
Single Copy .... As. 4.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 1
Postage to England, Rs. 5
Price per Copy .... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remi tances should be made payable to the "Propri of the Bombay Gazette."

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CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DEC. 3, 1882.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4 Per Cent. Promissory Notes .. Rs. 99 15 a 100
4½ Per Cent. of 1870 (1885) .. " 100 6 a
4½ Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893) .. " 105 12 a
4½ Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) New Loan) .. " 105 12 a
4½ Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (Coupon) .. Nominal.

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED RAILWAY STOCKS.

5 Per Cent. Eastern Bengal Railway per £20 Rs. 300 a
East Indian Railway
Annuity Class A. .. .. per £1 Nominal.
Annuity Class B. .. .. per £1 ..
Deferred Annuity .. .. per £100 ..
5 Per Cent. Oudh and Rohilcund Railway .. ..per £10 Rs. 148 a
5 Per Cent. Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Railway .. ..per £20 .. 280 a

MYSORE GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1882.

5 Per Cent. for 20 years (1902) .. Rs. 100 12 a 101

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 Per Cent. of 1861 [1884] .. .. Rs. 103 0 a
6 Per Cent. of 1865 [1885] .. .. " 104 12 a
6 Per Cent. of 1866 [1888] .. .. " 106 0 a
6 Per Cent. of 1867 [1887] .. .. " 107 14 a
6 Per Cent. of 1870 [1890] .. .. " 110 0 a
6 Per Cent. of 1872 [1892] .. .. " 111 0 a
6 Per Cent. of 1873 [1908] .. .. " 110 0 a
4½ Per Cent. of 1882 [1902] .. .. " 103 0 a

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

4½ Per Cent. of 1881.. .. Rs. 107 0 a 107 8

DEBENTURES OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

7 Per Cent. 1878 [1882] Bengal Mills .. 99 a
7 Per Cent. 1876 [1882] Bowreah Cotton .. 103 a
7 Per Cent. 1882 [1892] Canal Press .. 105 a
7 Per Cent. 1880 [1883] Carew & Co. .. 102 a
5 Per Cent. 1881 [1891] Dar. H. Ry. A. .. 102 a
5 Per Cent. 1881 [1891] do. do. B. .. 103 a
6 Per Cent. 1878 [1885] Dunbar Cotton .. 105 a
8 Per Cent. 1878 [1883] Eastern Cachar Tea 104 a
8 Per Cent. 1879 [1884] Fort Gloster Jute.. 104 a
7 Per Cent. 1882 [1887] Hoogly Mills. .. 105 a
8 Per Cent. 1876 [1883] Howrah Jute .. 103 a
6 Per Cent. 1881 [1886] do. do. .. 103 a
7 Per Cent. 1881 [1884] India General .. 107 a
8 Per Cent. 1879 [1889] Kurseong Darj. Tea. 100 a
8 Per Cent. 1881 — Kornafuli Assn. .. 103 a
8 Per Cent. 1879 [1884] Oriental Jute (increased to 9 per cent.) .. 106 a
9 Per Cent. 1881 [1884] Panbaree and Koorkoorea .. 101 a
10 Per Cent. 1880 [1885] Runglee Rungliot Tea .. 103 a
9 Per Cent. 1879 [1884] Raneegunge Coal .. 105 a
10 Per Cent. 1881 [1886] Sapakati Tea .. 103 a
8 Per Cent. 1880 [1885] Sing. & Murmah .. 102 a
8 Per Cent. 1879 [1889] Teesta Valley Tea.. 107 a

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

s. d.
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight .. ..1 7 29-32 a
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight .. ..1 7 25-32 a
Do. at 3 months' sight .. ..1 7 23-32 a
Do. on demand .. .. ..1 7 9-16 a
Credit Bills [1st class] at 6 months' sight.1 8 a 181-32
Document Bills [1st class] for acceptance, 6 months' sight .. .. ..1 8 a 181-32
Do. for payment, 6 months' sight.1 8 1-16 a 183-32
Secretary of State's drafts, last drawings 29th Nov. 1882—Average rate .. ..1 7½ a

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.

16th November, 1882.
Rate of Interest for on demand loans .... 6 per cent.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

STOCKS.	Paid	½ year's Divnd.	Quotations.	
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Agra Bank, Ld. ..	£10	3 p.ct.	125 a	
Agra Savings' Bank ..	100	6 do.	125 a	
Allahabad Bank, Ld. ..	100	7½ do.	172 a	
Alliance Bank of Simla ..	100	4 do.	138 a	
Bank of Bengal ..	500	5 do.	882½ a	
Bank of Upper India, Ld. ..	100	5 do.	130 a	
Delhi and London Bank ..	£25	2½ do.	230 a	
Himalaya Bank, Ld. ..	100	5 do.	120 a	
Mussoorie Bank, Ld. ..	100	4 do.	106 a	
National Bank of India ..	£12½	2½ do.	98 a	
Rohilkund Kumaon ..	100	4 do.	110 a	
Simla Bank Corporation ..	500	4 do.	515 a	
Uncov. S. Bank [Agra] ..	100	4 do.	92 a	

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

Agricult. Phosphates ..	85	nil	19 a	
Allipore Coal. ..	70	..	90 a	
Asiatic Jute Co., Ld. ..	100	nil	51 a	
Bally Paper Mills Co. ..	£10	y10 p. ct.	169 a	
Barnagore Jute Factory ..	£10	5 p. ct.	100 a	
Bengal Coal Co., Ld. ..	1,000	5 p. ct.	1,400 a	
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co. ..	100	15 ad int.	130 a	
Bengal Mills Co., Ld. ..	£100	4 p. ct.	1,550 a	
Bengal Silk Co., Ld. ..	100	..	112 a	
Bonded Warehouse ..	445	18R p.sh.	405 a	
Bowreah Cotton Mills ..	100	nil	43 a	
Budge-Budge J. Mills ..	80	11½ p. ct.	124 a	
Burrakur Coal Co. ..	100	y60 p. ct.	105 a	
Calcutta Docking Co. ..	700	18R p.sh.	310 a	
Calcutta Hydraulic ..	100	12 ad-int.	140 a	
Calcutta Steam Co. ..	5	..	5 prem	
Calcutta Tramways Co. ..	£10	3½ p. ct.	14¼ a	
Camperdown P. Co. Ld. ..	100	..	95 a	
Canal Press Co. ..	5,000	..	6,000 a	
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar) ..	100	6¼ p. ct.	116 a	
Chitpore Hydraulic Press..	100	16 ad-int.	119 a	
Darj. Himalayan Ry. Co. ..	100	y7 p. ct.	112 a	
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld. ..	100	..	100 a	
Dunbar Cotton Mills ..	100	2 p. ct.	68 a	
Equitable Coal Co., Ld. ..	250	3½ p. ct.	190 a	
Fort Gloster Jute Manf. ..	100	2½ p. ct.	91 a	
Goosery Cotton Mills ..	200	7 p. ct.	250 a	
Do. (New issue)..	200	..	240 a	
Goosery Jute Mills. ..	100	12½ p.ct.	154 a	
Do. (New issue)..	10	..	26 a 27	
Gouripore Co., Ld. ..	100	6 p. ct.	105 a	
Great Eastern Hotel ..	250	2½ p. ct.	165 a	
Hoogly Mills Co., Ld. ..	25	..	par.	
Hooghly, &c. S. Co. Ld. ..	10	..	par.	
Howrah Docking Co. ..	500	5R p.sh.	105 a	
Howrah Mills Co., Ld. ..	100	10 p. ct.	122 a	
Imperial Ice Co., Ld. ..	75	..	.....	
India G. S. N. Co., Ld. ..	1,000	7 p. ct.	1,520 a	
Indian P. Cement Co. ..	100	nil	136 a	
Do. (Contributory)	25	..	15 prem	
Kamerhatty Jute Mills ..	50	y5 p. ct.	60 prem	
Landing & Shipping Co. ..	100	4 p. ct.	74 a	
Muir Mills Co., Cotton ..	200	7 p. ct.	300 a	
Murree Brewery Co., Ld. ..	100	y12 p. ct.	170 a	
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld.	100	nil	91 a	
Nasmyth's Pat. Press ..	500	y4 p. ct.	510 a	
New Beerbhoom Coal ..	100	5 p. ct.	99 a	
Rajmahal Stone Co. ..	100	2 p. ct.	90 a	
Ramkistopore Press ..	100	10ad-int.	94 a	
Raneegunge [illegible] Assn. ..	100	y5 p.ct.	70 a	
Riverside	[illegible]	[illegible]	99 a	
R. Scott [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	255 a	
Seebpore [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Strand [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Tarpore [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	nil	45 a	
[illegible]	100	nil	240 a	
[illegible]	100	nil	125 a	
Borelli [Assam] ..	£10	10 p. ct.	160 a	
Burkholah [Cachar] ..	100	4½ p. ct.	66 a	
Central Cachar ..	200	6 p. ct.	116 a	
Central Terai [Darjg] ..	100	5p. ct.	60 a	
Chandypore [Cachar] ..	500	5 p. ct.	450 a	
Chenga [Darjeeling] ..	100	nil	par.	
Cherra [Cachar] ..	£10	2 p.ct.	par.	
Chota Nagpore ..	100	3½ p.ct.	75 a	
Cinnatolliah ..	100	nil	....	
Colonial [Assam] ..	100	nil	60 a	
Coocheela [Cachar] ..	100	nil	60 a	
Cutteecherra [Cachar] ..	100	nil	110 a	
Darjeeling Tea & Cinchona.	100	10 ad-int	240 a	
Dedur Kosh [Cachar] ..	100	nil	30 a	
Dehing [Assam] ..	90	5 p.ct.	55 a	
Dehra Doon ..	100	5p.ct.	80 a	
Dejoo [Assam] ..	£10	7 p.ct.	110 a	
Dessai & Parbut. [Assam]..	100	5 p.ct.	100 a	
Dooma Dooma, Ordinary ..	£10	10½ p.ct.	136 a	
Do. do. A ..	£10	8 p.ct.	156 a	
Do. do. B ..	£10	11 p.ct.	168 a	
Durrung [Assam] ..	100	8 p.ct.	60 a	
Eastern Cachar ..	100	5½ p. ct.	75 a	
East India Assam & Cachar	100	nil	40 a	
Endogram [Cachar] ..	£10	nil	130 a	
Gielle [Darjeeling] ..	100	5 p. ct.	68 a	
Goomtee Tea ..	100	13 p. ct.	130 a	
Gowhatty [Assam] ..	100	nil	50 a	
Grob [Assam] ..	500	nil	250 a	
Holta [Kangra] ..	100	5 ad. int.	90 a	
Hoolmaree [Assam] ..	100	7 p.ct.	110 a	
Hoolungorie [Assam] ..	100	9½ p.ct.	70 a	
Hotewar [Chota Nagpore]..	£10	12½ p.ct.	par.	
Hunwal [Assam] ..	£10	10 p. ct.	120 a	
Indian Terai ..	500	5 ad. int.	550 a	
Jellalpore [Cachar] ..	250	6 p.ct.	235 a	
Jetinga Val [Cachar] A. ..	100	....	....	
Do. Do. Do. B. ..	100	....	....	
Jheeri Ghat [Cachar] ..	100	nil	45 a	
Jokai [Assam] ..	100	10 p.ct.	111 a	
Kalacherra [Cachar] ..	100	nil	60 a	
Kangra Valley ..	100	4½ p. ct.	par.	
Khobong [Assam] A ..	100	....	1 prem.	
Do. do. B ..	100	....	par.	
Kornafuli [Chittg] ..	100	nil	60 a	
Kunchanpore [Cachar] ..	100	nil	35 a	
Kurseong and Darjeeling ..	250	5 p.ct.	125 a	
Do. contributory ..	100	5 p.ct.	110 a	
Kuttal [Cachar] ..	100	16 p. ct.	230 a	
Lakatoora [Sylhet] ..	100	4 p. ct.	70 a	
Lanod & Sunsali (K Valley)..	£10	....	par.	
Leeish River (W. Dooars) ..	£10	nil	£1 pr	
Longview [Darjg.] ..	100	10 p. ct.	95 a	
Loobah ..	100	17½ p.ct.	140 a	
Lower Assam ..	£7½	nil	40 a	
Luckimpore [Assam] ..	100	nil	105 a	
Majagram [Cachar] ..	100	nil	65 a	
Mim. [Darjeeling] ..	100	nil	85 a	
Monacherra [Cachar] ..	100	3 p.ct.	50 a	
Do. contributory ..	90	3 p.ct.	40 a	
Moran (Assam) ..	80	nil	30 di	
Mothola [Assam ..	100	nil	80 a	
Do. contributory ..	90	nil	70 a	
Munjha [Darj.] ..	100	5 p.ct.	100 a	
Mungledye Assam Tea ..	£10	nil	....	
Muttuck (Assam) ..	200	nil	100 a	
Do. contributory ..	125	nil	50 a	
New Falloodhi [Darjg] ..	100	5p. ct.	85 a	
New Gola Ghat [Assam] ..	£10	....	100 a	
New Mutual [Cachar] ..	30	37 p.ct.	130 a	
North Western Cachar ..	100	9 p.ct	95 a	
Nutwanpore [Cachar] ..	200	nil	120 a	
Panbaree [Assam] ..	100	nil	35 a	38
Phoenix [of Cachar] ..	85	9 p.ct.	70 a	72
Punkabaree [Darjg] ..	100	10p. ct.	90 a	
Puttarea [Sylhet] ..	100	nil	65 a	
Rajabaree [Assam] ..	100	nil	55 a	60
Ring Tong [Darjg.] ..	100	....	100 a	103
Rungamattee [Cachar.] ..	100	....	62 a	63
Runglee Rungliot ..	100	8 p. ct.	100 a	101
Sagmootia [Assam.] ..	100	nil	nominal.	
Sapakati Tea Co. ..	100	9 p.ct.	145 a	150
Second Mutual Cachar ..	56	5 p ct	10 prem.	
Singbulli & Murmah ..	100	10 p.ct.	80 a	
Singell [Darjeeling] ..	100	11 p.ct.	90 a	
Soom [Darjeeling] ..	100	9 p.ct.	90 a	
Springside [Darjg] ..	100	10 p.ct.	103 a	
Sungoo River [Chittg] ..	100	nil	70 a	
Teendarrea [Darjg] ..	100	7 p.ct.	95 a	
Teesta Valley [Darjg] ..	100	7½ ad-int.	110 a	112
Ting Ling [Darjeeling] ..	80	12½ p.ct.	90 a	
Tingri Tea Co., Ld. ..	10)	....	100 a	
Tukvar [Darjeeling] ..	200	12 p.ct.	200 a	
Upper Assam ..	£10	....	40 a	
Washabarie (W. Dooars) ..	100	17½p.ct.	150 a	

ad-int.—Ad-interim dividend on crop of 1882.
‡—Total dividend on crop of 1881.
†—Total dividend on crop of 1880.
y.—Dividend for the year.
B.—Buyers. S.—Sellers. W.—Wanted.
X.—Exclusive of dividend. N.—Nominal.
R.—Rupees per share ad-int.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

CORRECTED UP TO 5 P.M., DEC. 4, 1882.

Via Suez Canal.

	LONDON.	LIVERPOOL.
Saltpetre	.. 1 0 0	.. Nominal
Rice	.. 1 12 6	.. Nominal
Wheat	.. 1 15 0	.. Nominal
Linseed	.. 2 0 0	Nominal
Rapeseed	.. 2 5 0	.. Nominal
Poppyseed	.. 2 6 3	.. Nominal
Jute	.. 2 0 0	.. Nominal
Cotton	.. 2 0 0	.. Nominal
Hides, &c.	.. 2 0 0	.. Nominal
Tea	.. 2 0 0	.. Nominal
Indigo & Silk	.. 3 10 0	.. Nominal
Via the Cape.		
Saltpetre	.. 1 0 0	1 0 0
Rice	.. 1 7 6	1 5 0
Linseed	.. 1 16 3	1 17 6
Rapeseed	.. 2 2 6	.. Nominal
Poppyseed	.. 2 5 0	.. Nominal
Jute	.. 1 17 6	
Cotton	.. 2 0 0	1 17 6
Hides, Tea, &c., .. Nominal		AMERICA...Nominal
DUNDEE.		Saltpetre...Nominal
Wdn. Ships	.. Nominal	M'mont. & Linseed $7 to 7½
Iron Ships	.. 2 0 0	BOMBAY.
MAURITIUS.		D. Wgt. } D. Frgt. } Rs. Nominal
Grain	.. 1 0 0 Nominal	
Light Freight	.. 6 0 0 Nominal	

W. R. PATERSON,
Freight Broker.

—*Englishman.*

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

LOCAL TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY, MAHIM, BANDORA AND ANDHERI.

STATIONS. FARES FROM COLABA. WEEK DAYS. SUNDAYS.

LOCAL TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY, COORLA BHANDUP, TANNA, AND KALYAN.

STATIONS. FARES FROM BOMBAY. WEEK DAYS. SUNDAYS.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 7th December, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·886
Temperature of the Air..........................	78·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer............................	67·4
Dew Point..	61·0
Relative humidity of Air.........................	·570
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)..	87·7
Minimum do. do. read at 10½ a. m.)....	69·0
General Direction of Wind*..........E, ENE, E, ENE, NE, NNW, N.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*..................	367

* From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.*

FOR LONDON.
1355 Clan Gordon (s), Nelson.
FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.
1314 Ethiopia (s), Melville.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
1729 Wistow Hall (s), Collins.
FOR MARSEILLES.
1924 Cascapedia (s), Fraser.
1911 Clan Graham (s), Phelp.
2165 Red Sea (s), Baker.
FOR VENICE.
1728 Venetia (s), Daniell—Mails, Dec. 15.
FOR GENOA.
2487 Manilla (s), Cruciani.
FOR GENOA AND MARSEILLES.
1912 Kairos (s), Simpson.
FOR HAVRE.
1430 Caffila (s), Pound.
FOR DUNKIRK.
1199 Bedford (s), Aitkenhead.
1145 Lancaster (s), Steeves.
FOR PORT SAID.
1515 Hutton (s), Henderson.
FOR HULL.
1433 Iris (s), Madgshon.
FOR SANDHEADS.
1428 St. Elmo, Smith.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
1324 Bride of Lorne, Nicholls.
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
1288 Amoor (s), Baker.
FOR CALCUTTA, &c.
2040 Scindia (s), Stone.
FOR ZANZIBAR, &c.
719 Swordsman (s), Balke.
FOR ZANZIBAR.
1455 Java (s), Magenis.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
1047 King Arthur (s), Dyer.
FOR PERSIAN GULF, &c.
988 Oriental (s), Britten.
FOR KURRACHEE.
1453 Inchulva (s), Harding.
FOR CHINA.
1540 Zambesi (s), Moule.

UNFIXED
WOODEN SHIPS.
1492 Monrovia, Moore.
IRON SHIPS.
1249 Callirrhoe, Robson.
1179 Evelyn, Stephenson.
1548 Farragut, Kendall.
1518 Sierra Parima, Wishart.
Laid up.
1390 Empress of India (s).
STEAMERS.
2022 Waverly (s), Calvert.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

1374 Abyssinia (s), 4—(Harbour Defence.)
— I. G. S. Dagmar, Cuthbert.
— H. M. S. Eclipse, Garforth.
— H. M. S. Euryalus, Hastings.
— I. G. May Frere (s).
— I. G. S. Czarewich, Hotham.
1407 Magdala (s), 4—(Harbour Defence.)
— Philomel, Berners.

* Coasting Steamers and Country Ships not included.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

SHIPS FROM HOME PORTS.
1336 Freeman Clark, Williams—New York, August 8.
967 Iris, Evans—Liverpool, August 16.
1367 Denbighshire, Lewis—Liverpool, August 24.
1667 Slieve Roe, Campbell—Shields, August 28.
1308 McNear, Taylor—Liverpool, Sept. 1.
1414 British Empire, Jones—Shields, Sept. 1.
1270 County of Carnarvon, Roberts—Liverpool, Sept. 14.
1307 Belle Morse, Norton—New York, Sept. 14.
916 Cyprus, Williams—Liverpool, Sept. 16.
1381 Loch Linnhe, Pittendrigh—Cardiff, September 21.
903 Khimjee Oodowjee, Row—Liverpool, Sept. 27.
1371 Z. Ring, Murray—Liverpool, September 30.
1640 County of Dumfries, McLean—Cardiff, October 3.
1445 Thomas Dana, Sisson—Philadelphia, October 5.
1388 Martin Scott, Kerr—Cardiff, October 9.
2098 White Star, Furnell—Liverpool, October 11.
1265 Abyssinian, Hughes—Liverpool, October 26.
1196 San Stefano, Sproul—Liverpool, October 26.
1073 Stafford, Roberts—Liverpool, October 26.
1441 New City, Bray—Liverpool, November 2.
1193 Coimbatore, Lewis—London, loading.
1206 Lady Lisgar, James—Liverpool, loading.
1470 Drumpark, Bailey—Sydney, loading.
1104 Samarkand, Lamont—Melbourne, loading.

FROM OUTPORTS.

736 Stanhope, Davies—False Point and Mauritius, loading.
227 Harmonie, Codier—Mauritius, loading.

STEAMERS.

SHORTLY DUE.
2213 Hispania, Harris—Liverpool- Left Suez Canal Nov. 25.
1726 Lombardy, Breeze—China—Left Suez Canal Nov. 26.
1731 Speke Hall, Brand—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Nov. 30.
2910 Raffaele Rubattino, Merello—Genoa—Left Suez Canal December 5.
3542 Brindisi, Haselwood, China—Left Suez Canal Dec. 6.
1349 Clan Alpine, Souter—Calcutta.
2131 Thames, Anderson—London—Left Aden, Dec. 5, 5 p.m.
2162 Ganges, Andrews—London.
2022 Deccan, Orman—Rangoon.

EXPECTED.
917 Mobile, Doert—Tyne, September 20—Repairing at Malta.
2500 Nubia, Knox—Liverpool and London, November 17—Left London, November 21.
1078 Sicily, Green—Liverpool, November 29.
1794 Alsatia, Murray—Liverpool, November 30.
2044 Berenice, Crellovich—China, December 6.
2089 Indus, Shellard—London, December 7.
2125 Pekin, Symons—London—Left Suez Canal Dec. 13.
2252 Rohilla, Barrat—London, December 20.
2156 Sutlej, Johnson—China, December 20.
2921 Victoria, Murray—Glasgow.
1285 Delhi, Marr—Tyne.
1868 Malwa, Atkinson—Venice—Beached at Suez, Nov. 25.
1299 Hypatia, Malloney—Tyne.
953 Tenedos, Harris—Tyne.
2200 Medusa, Ragusin—Trieste.
715 Abydos, Cumming—Tyne.
1484 Barden Tower, Brun—East London.
1349 Teviot, Nesbit—London.
1060 Arago (s), Jones—Jeddah.
1480 Inflexible, Wood—Tyne.
1499 Knight of St. Patrick, Sheill—Tyne.
2164 Mirzapore, Perrins—China.
2500 Comorin—Marseilles.
1955 Surat, Adamson—Venice.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

MAILS.	Dates.	Latest hour of posting at the General Post Office.
For Europe	Every Friday.....	Madras time. 4- 0 P.M.
Kurrachee	" Sunday	9-30 P.M.
Persian Gulf and Kurrachee	" Wednesday	3- 0 P.M.
Malabar Coast	" Thursday ..	1-30 P.M.
China and Australia.	17th Nov. & 1st Dec.	4- 0 P.M.
Mauritius and Reunion	17th Nov.	4- 0 P.M.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Quillimane, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay *via* Aden	8th Dec.	4- 0 P.M.
Natal and Cape of Good Hope *via* England	Every Friday .	4 0 P.M.

BARODA RACES.

1ST ENTRIES.

TRIAL STAKES.

H. H. Aga Khan's	... b a h	...The Earl.
Mr. Melton's	...b a gal	...Volunteer.
Mr. F. P. Mody's	... b a h	...Diamond.
H. H. Aga Moochool Shah's	...br a h	...Reserved.
Thakore of Morve's	... g a h	...Grimaldi.
Do.	... g a h	...Robin Gray.
Suliman Abdul Wahid's	... g a h	...Khatau.
H.H. the Gaekwar's	... b a h	...Redoubt.

BARODA DERBY.

H. H. Aga Khan's	... g a h	...Sharda.
Do.	... b a h	...Kohinoor.
H. H. Aga Moochool Shah's	... g a c	...Napoleon.
Thakore of Morve's	... g a h	...Grimaldi.
Do.	... g a h	...Robin Gray.
Do.	... b a h	...Slug.
Mr. Walter's	... b a c	...Scindia.
Mr. Clark names	... b a h	...Morar.
Captain Charles's	...ch a h	...Everdon.
Major Fagan's	...b a gal	. Lancelot.
Suliman Abdul Wahid's	... g a h	. Gaekwar.

GALLOWAY PURSE.

H. H. Aga Khan's	.. g a g	...Simurst.
Mr. Melton's	... b a g	...Volunteer.
Mr. Hodgkinson's	... b a g	...Bijou.
Thakore of Morves's	... ch a g	...Fireman.
Captain Charles's	... b a g	...The Shah.
Major Fagan's	... b a g	...Lancelot.
Suliman Abdul Wahid's	... g a g	...Monsoon.

VISHWAMETRE STAKES.

H. H. the Gaekwar's	... g cb h	...Arthur.

GAEKWAR'S PURSE.

H. H. Aga Khan's	... g a h	...Shaida.
Do.	... b a h	...The Earl.
Do.	... g a h	...Kohinoor.
H. H. the Gaekwar's	... b a h	...Redoubt.
Mr. Cannon's	... c cl m	...Duchess.
H.H. Aga Moochool Shah's	... g a c	...Napoleon.
Do.	...br a h	...Resevved.
Thakore of Morve's	... g a h	...Grimaldi.
Do.	... g a h	...Robin Gray.
Do.	... b a h	...Slug.
Mr. Walter's	... b a c	...Scindia.
Mr. Clark names	... b a h	...Morar.
Mr. Sturges's	... b a h	...Comet.
Captain Charles's	...ch a h	...Everdon.
Major Fagan's	...b a gal	...Lancelot.
Suliman Abdul Wahid's	... g a h	...Khatau.

BARODA STEEPLE CHASE.

Captain French's	...b a geld	...Trumpeter.
Thakore of Morve's	...b w geld	...Storm Wave.
Mr. Herbert's	...b w geld	...At Last.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CHINCHLI AGRICULTURAL HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW.

AN Agricultural, Horse and Cattle Show under the patronage of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., the Governor of Bombay (in connection with the annual fair, commencing on 23rd February, 1883), will be held at Chinchli in the Kolhapur State, on Monday, the 26th February, 1883, when Prizes presented by the Kolhapur Durbar and the Chiefs of the Southern Mahratta Country will be awarded as follows :—

Description.	No. & value of Prizes.				
	1	2	3	4	5
SECTION I. CATTLE. Class 1.	R	R	R	R	R
Mysori—					
Bull over 3 years	40	20	10	...	...
Do. of 3 "	30	15	...	...	...
Do. of 2 "	20	10	...	...	...
Do. of 1 "	10	...	...	...	...
Cow over 3 years	30	20	10	...	...
Do. of 3 "	20	10	...	...	...
Do. of 2 "	16	10	...	...	...
Do. of 1 "	14	10	...	...	...
Class 2.					
Guzerathi—					
Bull over 3 years	40	20	10	...	...
Do. of 3 "	30	15	...	...	...
Do. of 2 "	20	10	...	...	...
Do. of 1 "	10	...	...	...	...
Cow over 3 years	30	20	10	...	...
Do. of 3 "	20	10	...	...	...
Do. of 2 "	16	10	...	...	...
Do. of 1 "	14	10	...	...	...
Best Milker	20	10	...	...	...
Class 3.					
Indigenous (Deccan & S. M. Country)—					
Bull over 3 years	40	20	10	...	...
Do. of 3 "	30	15	...	...	...
Do. of 2 "	20	10	...	...	...
Do. of 1 "	10	...	...	...	...
Cow over 3 years	30	20	10	...	...
Do. of 3 "	20	10	...	...	...
Do. of 2 "	16	10	...	...	...
Do. of 1 "	14	10	...	...	...
Best Milker....................	20	10	...	...	...
Class 4.					
Cattle (General)—					
Bullocks, pairs, for driving in Dhumney	30	20	...	...	...
Bullocks, pairs, for agricultural purposes	30	16	14	10	...
Bullocks, drawing the heaviest weight.	20	10	...	...	...
Best bull or cow in the show	100	...	...	...	...
Class 5.					
Buffaloes, Guzerati—					
Buf. males, over 3 years	20	10	...	...	...
Do. of 3 "	16	...	...	...	...
Do. of 2 "	14	...	...	...	...
Do. of 1 "	10	...	...	...	...
Buf. she, over 3 "	30	20	10	...	...
Do. of 3 "	20	10	...	...	...
Do. of 2 "	20	10	...	...	...
Do. of 1 "	10	6	...	...	...
Do. Best milker	20	10	...	...	...
Class 6.					
Buffaloes, Indigenous—					
Buf. males, over 3 years	20	10	...	...	...
Do. of 3 "	16	...	...	...	...
Do. of 2 "	14	...	...	...	...
Do, of 1 "	10	...	...	...	...
Buf. she, over 3 years	30	20	10	...	...
Do. of 3 "	20	10	...	...	...
Do. of 2 "	20	10	...	...	...
Do. of 1 "	10	6	...	...	...
Do. Best Milker	20	10	...	...	...
SECTION II. HORSES. Class 1.					
Horses—COUNTRY-BRED—					
Stallions	40	20	...	...	...
Mares	50	30	20	10	...
Geldings	30	20	10	...	...
Colts	30	20	10	10	...
Fillies	30	20	10	10	...
Class 2.					
Galloways—COUNTRY-BRED—					
Horses	20	10	...	...	...
Mares	30	10	...	...	...
Geldings	20	10	...	...	...
Class 3.					
Ponies—.					
Horses	30	20	10	...	...
Mares	30	20	10	...	...
Geldings	20	10	...	...	...
Tonga Ponies—pairs	30	20	10	...	...
Best horse or mare in the show	100	...	...	...	...
SECTION III. SHEEP AND GOATS.					
Sheep, Indigenous, Ewes	10	6	4	...	...
Do. do. Wethers	10	6	4	...	...
Do. do. Rams	10	6	4	...	...
Goats, best milker	10	4	...	...	...
(Any indigenous breed)					
SECTION IV. CAMELS.					
Camels, riding (Sands)	30	20	...	...	...
Do. baggage	30	20	...	...	...
SECTION V. DONKEYS.					
Males....................	16	10	...	...	...
Females....................	16	10	...	...	...
SECTION VI. POULTRY.					
Coop of Cock and 3 hens, Kalam	5	3	2	...	...
Do. English breed, bred in India......	5	3	2	...	...
Do. Indigenous	5	3	...	...	...
Ducks—					
Drake and 3 ducks	4	2	...	...	...
Turkeys—					
Cock and 2 hens	4	2	...	...	...
SECTION VII. DOGS.					
Sheep-dogs—Indigenous, either sex ...	7	5	...	...	...
Sporting-dogs, do.	7	5	...	...	...
SECTION VIII. COTTON & WOOL.					
One Docra of cleaned Indigenous cotton	20	15	...	...	...
Do. Acclimatised American	20	15	...	...	...
Kumbli—best	5	3	...	...	...
Bundle of 20 Kumblies	10	5	...	...	...
Fifty skins of Grey wool	5	3	...	...	...
Do. of Black wool	5	3	...	...	...
SECTION IX.					
Best Cart and pair of bullocks (open alone to agriculturists)	20	15	...	...	...
Best set of indigenous agricultural implements, the property of one individual....................	10	5	...	...	...
SECTION X.					
Ploughing matches	20	15	10	...	...
Points. { Amount of land ploughed in given time.... Depth of Furrow.... Direction of Furrow					

Entries must be made before noon of Saturday, the 24th February, 1883. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. F. F. WALLER, V.C., Major,
Honorary Secretary,
Chinchli Agricultural Horse and Cattle Show of 1883.

BENGAL.

OFFICIAL.—It is considered probable that Major L. J. H. Grey, C.S.I., at present officiating as Secretary to the Board of Examiners in Calcutta, will succeed Colonel Minchin as officiating Commissioner of Hissar.—*Englishman.*

NATIVE CRICKETERS AT CALCUTTA.—A cricket match will be played to-day (Wednesday) on the C. C. C. ground, between teams representing the Dacca and Krishnaghur Colleges. The match is a remarkable one in cricketing annals, as, with the exception of the captains, the teams are composed of natives of this country, students of the above colleges. The Calcutta Cricket Club has kindly lent the use of its ground and tents. The match excites great interest in native circles, and Babu Protab Chunder Bannerji, of Murrapara, has undertaken to pay all the expenses of the Dacca eleven. By way of permanently commemorating the occasion a photograph of the rival teams is to be taken, and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, as an old and distinguished cricketer, has promised to figure in the picture. It is largely through the instrumentality of the Lieutenant-Governor that the match has been arranged. Mr. Martin, of the Krishnaghur College, will captain the one eleven, and Mr. Pope, of the Dacca College, the other.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

THE CHIEF JUDGE OF MYSORE.—The Officiating British Resident of Mysore having delivered over charge of office to Sir James Gordon, K.C.S.I., leaves for Madras by this (Tuesday) evening's mail train *en route* for England. The following resolution of the local Government appears in a *Mysore Gazette Extraordinary* published to-day :—" As Mr. J. D. Sandford, Chief Judge of Mysore, is going on furlough for eighteen months, and as it is uncertain that he will return to take up his appointment again, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja cannot permit him to leave the Province without placing on record the high sense which the Government entertain of the services rendered by him during the past five years as the read of the Judicial Depertment, and of the high tone and character which he maintained in that important branch of the Administration. Mr. Sandford carries with him the esteem and respect all connected with the Administration."

A LECTURE TO EDUCATED HINDUS.—At 6 o'clock, on Monday evening, Mr. Dadabhai Cowasjee, M. B., who recently came from Bombay, delivered a lecture on " Anatomy and Chemical Attraction " in the Parseemest-house at Royapooram. There were several native gentlemen present including Hanspi (?) Jeejeebhoy, of the Government Farm, Sadapet. The lecture was listened to with great attention, and the lecturer who had brought with him some chemical apparatus from his own laboratory, entertained the spectators with illustrations of his scientific remarks.—*Madras Mail.*

A NEW JAIL.—THE plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 2,11,100, for constructing a new District Jail at Tanjore, have been sanctioned. The new prison will be constructed on the cellular system and the present estimates provided for eight radial blocks containing 250 separate cells. This accommodation has been calculated on the daily average strength and maximum number confined in the jails both at Tranquebar and Tanjore during the last three years.—*Madras Mail.*

UNDERPAID LETTERS.—Great inconvenience and annoyance are caused by correspondents " underpaying" their letters. A curious instance of the bad effect of not sufficiently stamping a letter has just been brought to our notice. A letter superscribed " On Her Majesty's service," and with the sender's name and rank plainly written in the left-hand corner of the envelope, was addressed to Nungumbaukum, and was posted at Royapettah on the 2nd instant. It was too late to commence its travels that day, but it was marked at the Post Office, " Rorapeitah, December 2nd. Too late. Postage due 1 anna." The 3rd was Sunday, and underpaid or bearing articles are not dealt with on Sundays. This may not be generally known, but we have it on the authority of the Presidency Post Master. Well, *revenons à notre letter*. The letter then "abided a wee," that is to say, it did not recommence its journey until the 4th, when it was served out for delivery at the 2nd delivery, unpaid and underpaid letters always being delivered from the General Post Office at this delivery, another fact not, probably, generally known. The letter finally reached Nungumbaukum in time for the 3rd delivery on the 4th, having taken something like forty-eight hours to travel a distance of, as the crow flies, a short mile. Underpaying letters, or sending them " bearing," is a vice of which people can easily break themselves, and if a little care were taken the inconvenience and annoyance caused by the arrival of a letter for which payment must be made, would be avoided.—*Madras Mail.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

ALLEGED SUBSTITUTION OF BRASS FOR GOLD.—The charge against Mrs. C. Carnac's bearer of the theft of a pair of gold bangles and the substitution of one of inferior quality, has been dismissed by the Cantonment Magistrate, who held that since the bangles in question had come into Mrs. Carnac's possession they had passed into various hands including men in the bazar who received them for testing purposes, and therefore the accused could not be absolutely proved guilty of the alleged crime. The bearer is no doubt to be congratulated.—*Pioneer.*

LAW APPOINTMENTS AT ALLAHABAD.—Mr C. H. Hill, B. A., B. L., has resigned the Law Professorship of the Muir College, Allahabad, under pressure we believe, of more profitable calls on his services. There are two candidates for the succession to the post, a junior member of the Oudh bar and a youthful though promising member of the profession, recently arrived in this country, who has not yet been called to the Indian bar at all—a possible and an impossible candidate. But there is only one man to whom, if public form is to be considered, the appointment can properly be offered—Mr. George Spankie, the present Law Reporter. He has already officiated in the post, and his all round qualifications are simply unquestionable.—*Pioneer.*

PROPOSED NEW RAILWAYS.—A notification in the last *Gazette* of the North-West Provinces and Oudh says :—" His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, and Chief Commissioner, Oudh., has been pleased to sanction the prosecution of a survey for a projected line of railway following the route of the road from Bareilly towards Ranibagh in the Bareilly, Tarai, and Kumaun districts of the North-Western Provinces. The district officers concerned will accordingly take the necessary action to facilitate the progress of the survey parties, and allow them to enter into the land under the survey." Notice is also published that sanction has been given for the survey of a line from Benares to Gorakpur, to join the Patna-Baraitch Railway.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF RUPAR.—Massrs. Bourne and Shepherd took two photographs at Rupar during the ceremony of the opening of the canal—one which gives a view of the shamianah with the Viceroy addressing the large assemblage on either side of him, and another is a fine picture group of His Excellency with the Maharajas of Puttialla, Jheend and Nabha, Lord William Beresford and Colonel Holme at the wheel after the ceremony of unlocking the gates was completed.

AN OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE

[SLIGHTLY DISGUISED.]

No. 369056—From the Quarter-Master-General in Barataria, to the General Officer Commanding at Grumbleabad.

Has the honour to forward 16 folio volumes with reference to the housing and training of carrier pigeons.

" Le pigeon voyageur" and " Die Brieftraube Geschichte und Dressur berselben" will be found excessively useful. They manage these things much better abroad. An intelligent and energetic officer will be selected to take charge of the pigeons on arrival at Tombay—vide Horse Guards circular memo. No. 10875610.

No. 573864—From the General Officer, Grumbleabad, to the Quarter-Master-General in Barataria.

Requests to know the staff pigeon salary attached to the appointment of staff pigeon fancier. Is this appointment to be regarded as permanent or officiating, in addition to other employment or not? No detail from Adjutant-General. All my officers intelligent and energetic. Great competition for the appointment.

No. 634856—From the Adjutant-General in Barataria, to the General Officer Commanding at Grumbleabad.

No salary or staff allowance is attached to the appointment, which will be carried on in addition to all other duties. Care and training of pigeons essential part of officer's education. Send list of candidates for inspection. Selection will be made with reference to seniority, tempered by general capacity and experience.

No. 1687945—From General Officer Commanding at Grumbleabad, to Adjutant-General in Barataria.

There are no candidates. What is to be done?

No. 2056758—From Quarter-Master-General in Barataria, to Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, Grumbleabad.

Try warrant officers in the Ordnance Department (probably extremely fond of pigeons) or unofficial residents. Secretary of State for India getting impatient. Immense variety of pigeons from distant lands expected immediately at Tombay.

No. 1865842—From Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, Grumbleabad, to Quarter-Master General in Barataria.

None of the warrant officers, Ordnance or otherwise, acknowledge to having ever tended pigeons. Only two unofficial residents—a horse-dealer and a missionary. Both refused ; missionary very rude. What's to be done?

No. 3568321—From Quarter-Master-General in Barataria, to Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, Grumbleabad.

Take up appointment of pigeon fancier yourself. I always said it belonged to your department. Your own clerks can assist you. This will ensure the necessary secrecy.

Remember necessary qualifications of a staff officer—Reticence and courtesy, especially reticence ; be careful to avoid all expenditure ; erect the necessary buildings on top of infantry double storied barracks. Pigeons can be lodged for the present in the chimneys on their arrival till the homing, taming, breeding, sorting, and feeding rooms are erected by the Department of Public Works in accordance with directions received.

No. 18654852—From Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, Grumbleabad, to Quarter-Master General in Barataria.

Pigeons have arrived. One died. Referred the case (enclosing body of defunct) to Officer Commanding Royal Artillery. Says pigeon got knocked on the head. Officer Commanding Royal Artillery popularly supposed to understand pigeons. Officer Commanding Bumbleshire Boobies object to pigeons living in the chimneys. Says the new spring issue of clothing to the Bumbleshire is utterly ruined.

Public Works Department estimates homing, breeding, taming, feeding rooms at Rs. 1,80,000, and says will take three years. The Belgian Columboy has taken a liking for the fine large Bussorah, and the head clerk is not as active with the landing net on the chimney tops as he ought to be. Interbreeding carried out by the pigeons in defiance of Horse Guards' circular and Baratarian Government Order in Council. Neighbouring zemindars have sent in claims for compensation to crops, and threaten to shoot the pigeons. Fires just authorized in the chimneys wont draw. Public Works estimate for repairing chimneys Rs. 3, 000. General's allotment for the year exhausted. What can be done?

From Quarter-Master-General in Baratari (semi-demi official, without number or date), to Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, in Grumbleabad. You and your pigeons may.——*Pioneer*

FALSE BIRDS *v.* REAL BIRDS.

MILLINERS should be chary this season of orders for real small birds. Artificial ones will be all the rage here. Those on the toilette of Mddle. Duvoyod in " Le Roman Parisien " *ont fait merveille.* For ball-room purposes they far outstrip anything that has as yet come from Nature's workshop. Nature does not stick on the heads of her birdies tufts which in candle-light seem the tiniest of diamond aigrettes. Nor does she frost them over with ground glass or sprinkle them with gold powder. Her ornithological creations are made to harmonise with the vegetable world, and to go to sleep in obscure covers from dusk to dawn ; whereas artificial birds are created to glisten in gas-light, and are charged with no other mission upon earth than that of garnishing exquisite toilettes. In the woods, on breezy downs, or in an aviary I should prefer the genuine bird ; but in a ball-room I like the artificial one, which can be worn without remorse contains no salts of mercury or arsenic and is in perfect harmony with all the other falsities of the fashionable world. Adaptations, on a reduced scale, of fluffy bird, like goslings and ducklings, are quite charming, say, for the ends of trains. But the most clever thing I have seen is a black cygnet intended to replace a shoulder-knot on a low-bodied dress. Its body looks extremely downy. The wings are expanded slightly, and the feet (one of which shows) and beak are covered with a coraline varnish, made, I suppose, with some sort of sealing-wax dissolved in spirits of wine. A blue dust, which has a metallic sheen, is sprinkled over all the feathers that are not fluffy. The black down of the neck and body gives value to the white skin of Mdlle. Duverger, for whom this charming, though monstrously false, creature has been invented. The cygnet is supposed to express admiration for that artiste by laying its bill upon her plump shoulder. Artificial birds would not do for hat-garnitures. A shower of rain would wash away the brightness from their plumage, and in the searching rays of the sun they would be at a disadvantage. They are made to refract candlelight, and do it admirably.—*Truth.*

THE ROADSTER OF TO-DAY.

THE enormously rapid increase in the number of bicycle and tricycle riders is one of the most remarkable features of our day. Something like fifty new or improved bicycles make their appearance every year, and, though many riders tire of a means of locomotion which is generally exhausting and is not always safe, there is no mistake about the constantly increasing demand for new machines. It is, however, on tricycles that the inventor expends his most wayward fancies. These vehicles have assumed almost all imaginable eccentricities of shape, and there seems to be no possibility of making a tricycle so peculiar that nobody can be found to purchase it. The popularity of the tricycle is to a large extent a consequence of the imaginary perfection to which the manufacturers have brought its rival. One half the human race can never ride the ordinary bicycle, and it is so tall and slim, and apparently so dangerous, that no nervous person of the stronger sex ever ventures to bestride its dizzy height ; so that the great majority of bicycle riders are young men intent rather upon athletic performances than upon genuine enjoyment. Bicyclists are pre-eminently clubable men, or at least clubable bicyclists, a curious fact which deserves more investigation than it has yet received. There are more than four hundred bicycle clubs in England alone. The diaries published for the use of the members provide solely for entries recording the place through which they have passed, and the number of miles they have travelled. They are as laconic as a log-book and more uninteresting. The demand for bicycles has hitherto been confined chiefly to those whose main idea of enjoyment is to cover so many miles in so many minutes, and " the bike " has become an object of terror to less adventurous spirits, with whom a run of twenty miles an hour does not seem to be a fair equivalent for " coming a cropper" over the handles.

It is natural, perhaps, that the rider of the bicycle should look with some contempt upon any one who insists on three wheels. He is superior to him in the circumstance that he can beat him by at least one mile in five. Then, also, he can take advantage of narrow strips of good road ; he can see over walls and hedges ; he can take his machine through country stiles without difficulty, and he is called upon for less exertion. Some bicyclists express positive detestation of the tricycle, and, says one writer on the subject, " I regret to see active young fellows taking to tricycles instead of bicycles." Yet to all but bicycle enthusiasts it must appear that there are good and sound reasons for the insistance on three wheels. The bicycle-rider must always keep eagerly on his way ; he cannot tell tales to his companions, after the manner of Chaucer's pilgrims ; he must observe the road on which he is going much more than the landscape on either hand ; his enjoyment lies in motion, and not in observation ; he is not more the master of his peculiar means of locomotion than its slave. The tricycle-rider, on the other hand, does not depend for his balance on his rate of speed. He can " go as you please," like the pedestrians who used to engage in dreary contests at the Agricultural Hall. He can take his wife with him in a " sociable." He can " look before and after" and all round about, like a traveller bent on enjoying the attractions of the way. Above all, he has the advantages of a comfortable seat and a reasonable feeling of security. The tricycle now and then plays tricks with its riders. It occasionally falls over, or pitches forward or backward, on slight provocation ; but the consequences of these eccentricities of behaviour are seldom so serious as in the case of what practised riders call " a spill" from a 56-inch bicycle.

In the case of both kinds of machines, manufacturers appear to have reached the extreme of lightness and fragility, and seem to be now turning their attention as much to safety as to speed. Most purchasers are cautious as to how they expose themselves to danger. It is not given to every one to ride over so serious an impediment as a street hawker without lamentable consequences, and as bicycles and tricycles are coming into such common use in the London streets, it must be satisfactory to those who are not riders, no less than to those who are, that ambition, which has somewhat overleaped itself in the matter of height and insecurity, seems now inclined to " fall on the other side." As tricycles and bicycles on the safety principle are multiplied, there is a proportionate increase in the number of cautious and sober-minded riders, a circumstance on which the pedestrian may fairly compliment himself. Ladies, too, are taking extensively to the tricycle.

When the sewing-machine manufacturers found competition becoming too severe, they took to making bicycles. There are now, at least, a hundred makers in England, all with specialities of their own. Tailors also find " cycling" very much to their advantage, inasmuch as it not only conduces to rapid wear, but leads to the ordering of special outfits. The number of " cyclists" in England and Scotland is vaguely spoken of as " hundreds of thousands." This is a palpable exaggeration, but it would probably be within the mark to say there are fifty thousand. In another twelve months the figures will probably be within the mark to say there are fifty thousand. In another twelve months the figures will probably be doubled, for the army of " cyclists" is recruited from all classes. Though a machine costs from £10 to £20, with " extras" that may bring it up to £25, it may almost always be procured on the " payment by instalments" system, so that even a working man, if he is steady and careful, may without much difficulty procure a bicycle or tricycle of his own. By and bye, no doubt, as these machines become more numerous, the question of taxing them will arise. To such a contingency the makers look forward not without some fear, for it is usual, before the purchase is effected, to let out machines on trial, and if a tax were imposed on every rider many might be deterred from trying what they had not definitely resolved to buy. However, as some pedestrians regard " cylists" as dangerous nuisances in the streets, and as almost all owners or drivers of wheeled conveyances question their equal right to the roads—which is, nevertheless, well established by law—the proposal to levy a tax upon them would no doubt meet with much popular favour. The constituted authorities are not kind to the " cyclist," for though he may ride in even the most crowded thoroughfares he is rigorously shut out of the public parks, where, it might be supposed, he would be least likely to raise prejudices against his peculiar mode of locomotion. Why bicyclists and tricyclists are excluded from places where they would be in nobody's way, and are consequently forced into the already too populous streets, is one of those puzzles which only the official mind is capable either of solving or explaining away.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

READIANA.

FALSE modesty is not among Mr. Charles Reade's foibles, but he must not be accused of originating the idea of collecting the scattered fragments which compose the volume called " Readiana." He has, however, sanctioned its publication and even written a preface for it. But it was Mr. Chatto who " thought it wort, while to ransack the files" for Mr. Charles Reade's " personal convictions on various subjects." The result is a curious mixture. The book is not only a collection of Mr. Reade's personal convictions, it contains also a number of letters on Cremona fiddles and on builders' blunders, some narratives of unremembered heroes of every-day life, and one short story. Mr. Reade's arguments upon the Tichborne case and upon the rights and wrongs of authors may fall under the head of convictions. In such a medley the value of the contents must necessarily be diverse. The letters on Cremona fiddles are the mosst instructive, and are, indeed, of permanent interest ; but Mr. Charles Reade is no doubt right when he says in his preface, with pardonable vanity, that his honest and lasting convictions are worth something, and will be better learnt from this volume than discerned from a study of his novels. But it is because he is an able novelist that the public will care to hear his personal opinions—their intrinsic value he not unnaturally overrates. His position as a writer of fiction, though recognized in England, is perhaps underestimated. In America certainly he takes one of the foremost places among living English novelists, and in France probably he would be ranked almost as high. As no man is the best judge of his own attainments, it is not surprising to find Mr. Reade saying in a letter to the *Daily Telegraph* on the Penge murder :—

" Though I write novels at one time, I can write logic at another, and when I write a novel I give the public my lowest gifts, but I give them my highest when I write in a great journal upon life and death and justice."

This volume by itself contains enough to show that such a judgment is mistaken. Mr. Reade's energetic denunciations, with all their apparatus of logic and their exuberance of metaphor, are neither calculated to arrest one's attention not to convince one's reason ; but even in the little story called " The Box Tunnel," slight as it is, the reader feels at once that he is in the presence of a master of his art. Mr. Reade has not the gift of persuasiveness. Take the instance of his letters on the Tichborne case. His object was to convince his readers that the Claimant was beyond a doubt Arthur Orton. He treats the matter in a combative style, and groups the facts to fit in with his logical method, and yet it is obvious that he is not half so convincing as Lord Chief Justice Cockburn was. Mr. Reade despised the art of the story-teller, which was just what he ought not to have done. The Lord Chief Justice in his summing-up deliberately chose the narrative method and left his hearers to draw the irresistible conclusion, knowing that the right way to carry conviction to people's minds is to leave them something to exercise their minds upon. If Mr. Reade had recognized the fact that his greatest gifts were those of the novelist, he could have put the story of the Tichborne case in such a way as to make one almost willing to read it again. As it is, few readers will dare to face the elaborate study of the doctrine of coincidences.

The papers which have the most lively interest at the present moment are those on the rights and wrongs of authors, and Mr. Reade's defence of copyright—if its style be not too polemical to allow it to be called a defence—is really a powerful pleading. But it is irksome to read on account of the excessive vigour of the language in which it is written ; and it is disfigured by such useless arguments as the following :—

" I will only say that if any statesman or practical lawyer, or compiler of law books, who either by word of mouth or in print has told the leading representative in the apostolic time cannot be conceded. As to the epistles of St. John, all three are ascribed to one and the same author, the Apostle John. The discussion of St. John and his writings, his life, tendencies, and character, will not meet with the approval of competent scholars.

The attentive reader will observe how poorly the sufferings of the Christians addressed in St. Peter's first epistle are explained by the supposed spread of the Neronian persecution into the provinces—an idea which cannot be sustained, notwithstanding Orosius. And it is curious to notice how the character of James, bishop of Jerusalem, is drawn in connection with the epistle assigned to him. He was half a Jew, and imperfect Christian ; he differed from St. Paul in his conception of the new religion, yet the divergence was not fundamental. The canon has a salutary fear of attributing to the second century the public " copyright " is a " monopoly," dares risk his money on his brains, I will meet him on liberal terms. I will bet him a hundred and fifty pounds to fifty copyright is not a monopoly and is property."

In his letters on Cremona fiddles Mr. Reade is admirable. Here is the true enthusiast giving the result of researches which have been delightful to him, and for once not seeking to crush us with his pitiless logic. He speaks now with a genuine tenderness, and his vigorous style only adds warmth to the expression of his affection for the marvels of the fiddle's mechanism, the delicacy of its curves, and the lost secret of the Cremona varnish. One tale of the romance of fiddle-dealing is charming. It is too long to give in full. There was a certain precious violoncello at Madrid. It was a genuine Stradiuarius. The local maker, one Ortega, had put in a new belly and sold it, keeping the old belly in his shop. M. Chanot " the best judge of violins left now Tarisio is gone," lighted upon the old belly and bought it. Tarisio then discovered it, and pestered Chanot till he sold it for a thousand francs, and told him where the remainder of the fiddle was to be found. The owner was persuaded to part with it for four thousand francs, and Tarisio " sailed exultant for Paris with the Spanish bass in a case. He never let it out of his sight. The pair were caught by a storm in the Bay of Biscay. The ship rolled ; Tarisio clasped his bass tight, and trembled. It was a terrible gale, and for one whole day they were in real danger. Tarisio spoke of it to me with a shudder. I will give you his real words, for they struck me at the time, and I have often thought of them since : " Ah, my poor Mr. Reade, the bass of Spain was all but lost." Was not this a true connoisseur? a genuine enthusiast? Observe! there was also an ephemeral insect called Luigi Tarisio, who would have gone down with the bass, but that made no impression on his mind. *De minimis non curat Ludovicus.* He got it safe to Paris. A certain high priest in these mysteries, called Vuillaume, with the help of a sacred vessel, called the glue-pot, soon re-wedded the back and sides to the belly, and the bass being now just what it was when the ruffian Ortega put his finger in the pie, was sold for 20,000 fr, (800*l.*) I saw the Spanish bass in Paris twenty-two years ago, and you can see it any day this month you like, for it is the identical violoncello now on show at Kensington numbered 188. Who would divine its separate adventures, to see it all reposing so calm and uniform in that case? *Post tot naufragia tutus.*—*Athenæum.*

THE MEETING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

THE first thought of an Englishman on hearing of the reassembling of the French Chambers is to wonder what will be said about Egypt. So far as can be judged from the recess-speeches of French deputies that is the very last thought that would occur to a Frenchman. The French democracy is not thinking about Egypt at all. Now and then a few Parisian newspapers publish leading articles about the future of the Control or the designs of England ; but the deputies who have been addressing their constituents, the politicians who have been speaking at public meetings, and the journalists who have to fill their pages from day to day with matter interesting to a wide circle of readers, have seldom alluded to Egypt. M. Clemenceau, it is true, in his recent speech at the Cirque Fernando, alluded in passing to the Egyptian question, in order to repudiate any intention to assist in re-establishing the Control ; but, although the French newspapers in the provinces and in the capital have been busily engaged in discussing his speech from every point of view, no one—except M. Gambetta's paper—seems to have thought it worth while to say a word about his reference to Egyptian affairs. If only for the moment interest in foreign politics seems to be extinct in France. The questions which really interest the public are those of purely domestic concern, for no one, with the exception of M. Gambetta and the speculators of the Bourse, seems to care a sou what takes place in Egypt. Whatever may be the case in Madagascar and in Tonquin, and in remote regions where " prancing proconsuls" work their evil will without attracting the notice of the electors, there seems to be no doubt that nearer home the voice of French democracy is for peace.

The first and most urgent business before the Chamber is the Budget, of which M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu gave a very gloomy account in the *Debats ;* but before the discussion of the finances begins the fate of the Ministry may be decided. Whether the " Ministry of the Recess " will long survive the meeting of the Chamber depends upon circumstances which have little to do with the merits of M. Duclerc, and nothing at all to do with his policy in Egypt. His Cabinet exists as a *pis aller.* Like the Turk at Constantinople, M. Duclerc is tolerated because his enemies cannot agree who is to be put in his place. The present Chamber has used up one Ministry after another in such rapid succession that the present Cabinet is said to represent the last possible combination ; and as such it may last longer than any of its predecessors. But the outlook is stormy. It is a makeshift Cabinet, with no solid majority behind it and no recognized principles on which to act. M. Duclerc will meet the Chamber with a programme of legislation and a strong appeal for union and co-operation ; but if it is to exist, much less to legislate, it must depend upon the support of M. Gambetta. M. Clemenceau, if not its declared enemy, has from the first denied it his confidence ; and some of its most recent acts will bring him into sharp collision with the Cabinet. If M. Gambetta wished to upset M. Duclerc he could find an opportunity of effecting his purpose by uniting with the Extreme Left in censuring the conduct of the Ministry in relation to the riots at Montceau. The action of the Government in dealing with the so-called anarchists has exposed them to sharp censure from two opposite poles. According to the Radicals, the Government has made a mountain out of a molehill, and exaggerated, even if it did not invent, the whole story of a Communistic conspiracy in the south. The Gambettists, on the other hand, quite as strenuously charged the Government with considerable responsibility for the disorders. Ministers, they say, have held the reins with so slack a hand that the anarchists were almost invited to make France the scene of their operations. The Administration forgot to administer, the Government refused to govern ; and the appearance of anarchy among the ruled was but the natural result of the abdication of authority on the part of their rulers. M. Clemenceau and M. Gambetta could thus go into the same lobby in condemnation of M. Duclerc ; but there their alliance would end. M. Gambetta will forbear pressing his criticism of the Cabinet to such an extreme. A Minister may have to be sacrificed ; but so far as the troubles at Montceau are concerned the Ministry is likely to survive.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

PRECEDENTS OF CLOTURE.

THERE is a fact that has hardly been kept sufficiently in view during the debates on the *cloture* : it is this, that in all Continental Assemblies where large powers are vested in the President this official is elected for a brief term only. In Denmark, Sweden, and Norway he has to submit himself to re-election every four weeks. In France elections for the renewal of the Bureau in both Houses takes place every three months. A Bureau includes a President, four Vice-Presidents and four Secretaries ; so that a check is kept by election, not only on all who may be required to fill the chair, but on the men whose business it is to record the proceedings of the Assembly. When Napoleon III. was drawing up the Constitution of 1852 with M. Troplong, who was afterwards to be President of the Senate, Troplong pointed out that it would be dangerous to allow the Corps Legislatif to elect its own President, because " unless the President were elected for a long time he would never be independent enough towards members :" by which, of course, was meant that he would never be subservient enough towards Government. De Morny, who was for maintaining the semblance of free institutions whenever possible, thought that an overwhelming majority of official members would be able to keep a small Opposition in order ; and he suggested that the President should be elected for the duration of a legislature, as in England. But Troplong's opinion prevailed ; and until within two years of the Empire's end the Presidents of the Lower House were appointed by Government. De Morny during his presidentship was once rather rudely addressed by a member of the Left, who hinted than the Duke would not be sitting in the chair if his election depended on the House. " I am afraid that is true," said De Morny with his usual blandness : " the Chamber would elect a President who would reduce you to silence more often than I do." It needed a man of De Morny's exceptional power and tact to exercise the chairmanship as he did. He was, in fact, the virtual ruler of France ; and Ministers of his creating dared not grumble much if he chose to be magnanimous now and then in allowing debates to be prolonged to their detriment. But when Count Walewski succeeded De Morny the case was changed, and the new President soon had to resign because Ministers, with their subservient majority, wanted to force him to apply the *cloture* whenever Government was in the least pressed by the Opposition. Count Walewski was President during the session of 1866, and he gave great offence to M. Rouher by allowing the Opposition to deliver some telling speeches upon the policy of the Empire in regard to the Austro-Prussian war and the Mexican expedition. The Opposition were only twenty-three strong in a House of 283 members ; but their voices reached far and stirred echoes in the country which were unwelcome to official ears ; so it repeatedly happened that the " evident sense of the House," as we should now say, was shown against them by an uproarious banging of desk-lids and rattling of paper-knives. Leaving the chair in disgust after one of these scenes, Count Walewski said to a member of the Right, " You might at least have listened to M. Berryer's arguments, though they would not alter your vote." " It is because they would not alter my vote that I see no use in listening to them," was the cool answer. It will be seen from this how the *cloture* operated under a President, who, having been nominated as a party man, wished nevertheless to keep up the decencies of justice. But the *cloture* is so dangerous a weapon that it has been found impossible to regulate its proper use, even by submitting Presidents to the incessant control of members through frequent elections. The truth is that when great powers are put into the hands of a President his office becomes one which a dominant party will only confide to a proved adherent. The President may desire to be impartial and may succeed in being so on ordinary occasions ; but when the fortunes of his party are seriously at stake it is only natural that he should lend his friendly assistance. The French Chambers never had a more upright President than M. Grevy : but when the Royalist Majority in the National Assembly of 1873 had determined to overthrow M. Thiers, it was felt that a Republican chairman might possibly strain the forms of the House so as to annul the effect of an anti-Republican vote ; and accordingly M. Grevy was got rid of by the cavalier expedient of setting up a member to defy his authority. M. Grevy appealed to the House to support him ; but the members of the Right all cheered the deputy who had put an affront upon him, and consequently he felt bound to resign. M. Buffet, who succeeded him, was also a man of high integrity ; and yet when the Assembly had passed the vote which caused M. Thiers to leave office, he thought it consistent with his duty to quench all debating with a high hand in order that Marshal MacMahon might be elected Chief of the Executive without the least delay. It was in vain that the Republicans tried to gain time, feeling that if the Presidency could remain open till the Monday—M. Thiers having been overthrown on a Saturday—they might raise such an agitation in his favour in the country as would induce him to withdraw his resignation. Naturally it was the object of the Monarchists to prevent this, and to arrange matters so that the public, when they read of M. Thiers' resignation on the Sunday morning, should learn at the same time that the Marshal had been put in his place. The *cloture* was therefore used unsparingly : first, to burk a motion of confidence in M. Thiers which would probably have been carried, seeing that a section of the Right Centre were more anxious to see him change his policy than to dismiss him from office ; secondly, to pass without debate a motion for a night sitting ; and thirdly, at the night sitting to prevent all debate on the Marshal's election. In completely gagging the Republican party, M. Buffet exceeded none of his powers, but simply put them at the service of the majority ; just as M. Grevy, had he been in the chair, would probably have put them at the service of the minority. Only a casuist could determine whether M. Grevy would have acted more unconstitutionally in thwarting the tactics of the majority out of deference to the supposed wishes of the nation than M. Buffet did when he ignored the nation altogether to aid the policy of a number of factions who happened to command a majority in the Assembly.

The moral of the whole matter is that a President is exposed to formidable temptations when it rests with him to deny members of a Parliament the exercise of that privilege of free speech for which Parliaments are expressly summoned. One has only to look over files of the old *Moniteur* and of the modern *Journal Officiel* to see how often French Oppositions have been silenced in order that they might not "obstruct" the passage of Government measures ; and one may consult the same periodicals to learn how long most of those laws lasted which had to be passed in such a hurry.—*St. James's Gazette.*

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid " Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. " The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY, Dec. 8.

THE Bank of England return for the week shows a reduction of 2 per cent. in the proportion of the reserve to liabilities, but market rates of discount are apparently unaltered. Consols are ⅛ lower at 101½, French Rentes are unchanged at 115. Rupee Paper has undergone a further drop of ⅛ per cent., Fours being quoted at 80¾ and Fours-and-a-half at 84½.

The General Produce markets are all unchanged. Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed unchanged in tone, the day's sales being estimated at 12,000 bales, of which 1,500 were Surats. Spot prices were practically unaltered, but an advance of 1-16d. was made in fair Dholera and a decline of 1-16d. in Good Hinganghaut and G. F. ginned Dharwar. Arrival prices for American are partially 1-64d. better. In New York ready Mid-Uplands is unchanged at 10⅝ cents, but April shipment comes 10 points higher at 10·73 cents per lb. A light day's receipts may account for the upward movement, but there can be no doubt that after the fall which has previously taken place a reaction, if even for a time, is always on the cards. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

	1882.	1881.	1880.
Thursday's receipts	28,000	41,000	45,000
Six days' do.	194,000	189,000	184,000
Total since 1st Sept.	2,616,000	2,446,000	2,709,000

EXCHANGE.—Bar Silver in London has receded to 50⅞ per oz.; but irrespective of this the general tone of the market continues decidedly weak. Being mail day transactions have been on a very limited scale, but the same tenour prevails as yesterday, an indisposition on the part of both banks and private operators to sell. Practically quotations are 1-32d. lower, and there is no symptom of the fall being checked. We quote for ready bills:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7⅝d. per Rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 5-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7½d.	„
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 7⅝d.	„
Francs, 3 months' sight	2·07	„

On Calcutta the rate for demand drafts has receded to 5-32 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight, however, being unaltered at ⅛ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been slightly weaker although the drop in exchange to a certain extent counteracts the fall which is taking place in London. Fours are now quoted at Rs. 99⅞ to 13-16; Fours-and-a-half are nominal at Rs. 105½.

SHARES in a general way are unaltered. In Banks there is no quotable change. In Press Companies the movements are an advance of Rs. 10 in Albert and a decline of Rs. 2½ in New Indian Colaba Land shares are Rs. 2½ lower at Rs. 802½, Port Cannings firmer at Rs. 247½. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are steadier, but prices are mostly unaltered. Bombay-Burmah Trading Company's shares are Rs. 5 higher at Rs. 2,709. Telephone Company again as. 8 lower at Rs. 22.

COTTON has been nominally firmer at an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy in New Crops. No great amount of business has been done, but the tendency has been distinctly more in favour of buying than selling. We quote:—

Good Omra, December	Rs. 193
Do. January to March	„ 186
Good Broach, March	„ 215
Good Dhollera, April	„ 185

SEEDS and WHEAT are unaltered in value.

FREIGHTS keep very firm. For Liverpool there is no change. A steamer is reported fixed for Havre, January loading, at 33s. 9d., and the s. s. Waverley, for Genoa and Marseilles, December-January loading, at 31s. 3d., with concessions.

PIECE-GOODS are dull in the extreme. From the bazaar a small business is only being done, but in the shape of firm offers there is next to nothing doing.

COALS are firm. For December shipment of Davison's West Hartley Rs. 16½ has been done, and later shipment is now being held generally for Rs. 16 per ton alongside.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7p. ct.	781¼
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	5 do.	885
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	4 do.	675nl
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	250	12½	3 12	97xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 50	1,000
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	Rs. 75	500
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	300	2,000	1,100	Rs.170	1,140
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	40	460
Bellary	625	1,000	1 000	30 p.s.	625
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 75	550
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	80
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,150
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	600	300	all	30	180
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,330
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	350 p.s.	2,600
French Press Co	300	500	all	75 p.s.	575
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	505
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	385
New Indian Press	2,409	125	125	Rs. 30	225
Prince of W. Press	500	......	500	100	465
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,200xd.
Sassoon Press Co	300	00	500	25	500
Volkart's Press Co	450	00		60	665

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	325
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New £1 Shares	..	£18	196-5-15	do	245

LAND COMPANIES

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	Rs. 9	24
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000		
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 30	802½
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 13	247½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	350	..	350
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	16	225xd.
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 7½	135
New Issue	..	100	70	..	98
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	500	500	22½p.s	540
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 30	730
Bhowanugur Mills	4,800	100	100	..	39
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	990
BudneiraM'f'g.Co.,Ld.	1,000	..	500	...	460
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 30	640
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 40	845
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	ni	440
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,136	500	all	Rs. 25	750
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	550
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,050
HydrabadSpinningCo.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,050
Imperial Cotton Mills Company	900	500	250	..	235
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	600	500	500	50	690
Jewraz Bhailoo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,070
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	915
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	970
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	..	121
Madras United	250	1,000	1,000	150p.s.	2,345
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	Rs. 35	830
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 6)	1315
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	12 p. s.	235
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,340
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	830
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	910
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 25	680
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	35	250
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,375xd
Sholapore Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	1,365
Scondera	750	,000	1,000	Rs. 50	940
Southern India	600	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 20	545
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Rs.30	715
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	920

*For distribution.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills		1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	600
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	100 118B	100	100	Rs. 6	132 1148
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,790
Do. New Shares		500	300		505
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		5	..	2½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	70
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	90	385
Kemp & Co., Ld.	2,000	200	100	..	156
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	15
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,200xd
Ripon Gold Mg Co. Ld	30,000A	10	6	..	3
Do. do.	1,000B	100	100	..	60
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	14p.ct.	112
Telephone Co., Ld.	12,300	25	25	..	22
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	980
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	1	190
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	20	...	..

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Amoor, 1,288 tons, Captain C. H. J. Baker, will sail to-day for Rangoon and Moulmein, with a general cargo.

THE barque Speedwell, 245 tons, Captain E. Jones, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo and seven deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Java, 943 tons, Captain J. A. Magonis, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, with a general cargo.

THE steamer King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain J. F. Raffin, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 140 deck passengers.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Pandora, 2,142 tons, Captain G. Sturli, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Rev. H. Bochum, Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Leitner, Mr. A. Plentise, and 13 deck.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser, 1,349 tons, Captain T. W. Gourlay, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (8th Sept.), via Cape Town, Algoa Bay, East London, Natal and Mauritius, with a cargo of 20,505 bags sugar, and the following passengers:—Captain Brown, Mr. Gauld, and two deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Burmah, 675 tons, Captain A. B. Cave, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. McIver, Major Pemberton, Mr. Ramdass Moorarjee, Condr. and Mrs. Heepy and child, 93 deck, 90 horses and 34 syces.

THE Anchor Line steamer Hispania, 2,213 tons, Captain J. Harris, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Liverpool (9th Nov.), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Clifford, Mr. T. Coaten, Col. and Mrs. Copeland, Mr. James Douglas, Lieut. Erek, Captain and Mrs. Gore and infant, Mr. Gore, Mr. and Mrs. Lumsden, Dr. and Mrs. B. R. Martin and child, Miss Agatha Martin, Mr. A. T. McConnachie, Mr. J. Scott, Major Sedgwick, Mr. T. S. Woolley, Mr. J. de L. Woolridge, Mr. Powell, and one deck.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
7	Hispania (s)	Harris	Liverpool, Nov. 9.
	Burmah (s)	Cave	Bussorah, Nov. 24.
8	Clan Fraser (s)	Gourlay	Liverpool, Sept. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
7	H. M. S. Philomel.	Berners	Persian Gulf.
8	Gwalior (s)	DeHorne	London.
	Pandora (s)	Sturli	Trieste.
	Java (s)	Magonis	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yestedray:—

Steamer King Arthur, Raffin, to P. Gulf.
Steamer Amoor, Baker, to Rangoon.
Barque Speedwell, Jones, to Mauritius.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Ethiopia, to London, &c.
Steamer Burmah, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.
Steamer Red Sea, to Marseilles.
Steamer Pehlwan, to Bhownuggur.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
4	Shelley (s)	Garton	Jeddah, Nov. 5.
	Coconada (s)	Lewis	Rangoon, Nov. 24.
	Maccallum More	Smith	———, Oct. 18.
	Oberon	Fraze	Cape Town, Oct. 12.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 4.—Ships Trafalgar and Tweedsdale.

MADRAS.

Nov. ARRIVAL.
5 Peshwa (s) .... Calcutta.

Nov. DEPARTURE.
6 D. Westminster(s) ...... Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Wistow Hall (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co; 240 cwts myrabolams, Jetha Purshotum; 73 bales cotton droppings and 87 bales rags, Farnham and Co; 87 bales wool, Gunsey Kessowjee; 75 bales wool, Finlay Muir and Co; 28 bales wool, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 19 bales cotton, Bhojraj Nurpal and Co; 75 bales cotton, Vussonjee Moorarjee; 76 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 50 bales wool, Merally Canjee; 2,560 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co; 600 cwts wheat, W. and A. Graham and Co; 400 cwts coir yarn, Purshotum Dewjee; 77 bales wool, Ramjee Jootha; 82 bales cotton, Lilladhur Pragjee; 84 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 27 bales wool, Baboolbhoy Boga; 390 cwts myrabolams, Laljee Poonsee and Co; 100 bales cotton Wallace and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Gwalior (s)—2½ cwts ivory, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy 17½ cwts ivory, Ebram Passinee; 1 case deer horns, Remington and Co.

Clan Graham (s)—141 cwts cloves, Narrondass Annudjee 200 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 75 cwts horns and 15 cases peacockfeathers, Fazel Mahomed Dama; 10 bales hides, Pestonjee Edüljee; 41 cwts chundroose, Damodur Annundjee; 1,000 boxes cutch, Wallace and Co; 25 bales hides, Jamall Ladoo.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Hampshire (s)—4,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla (s)—501 cwts castorseed, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Gwalior (s)—6 boxes silver coins (Rs. 38,000), Cursetjee Sorabjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Caffila (s)—4,941 cwts linseed, 2,442 cwts rapeseed and 100 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 100 cwts chutch, Wallace and Co; 256½ cwts pepper, Volkart Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.

Pandora (s)—1 box gold coins (Rs. 2,200), Jala Vijanund.

FOR TRIESTE.

Pandora (s)—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 1 case indigo, S. S. Sassoon.

FOR VENICE.

Pandora (s)—351 cwts castorseed, Peel, Cassels and Co 570 cwts castorseed, R. Lupi and Co; 100 bales cotton; Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR BYROUT.

Pandora (s)—12½ cwts turmeric, 18¾ cwts copra, 200 lbs cardamoms and 1 case indigo, S. S. Sassoon; 14½ cwts cocoanuts, 4 cwts cinaleseed, 18½ cwts copra and 2 cwts benjamin, E. S. Obedia.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Bedford (s)—500 cwts horns, Volkart Brothers.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Pandora (s)—14 cases tea, Aga Syeb Mirza; 7½ cwts cloves, E. S. Obedia; 1 box gold coins (Rs 1,800), Jala Vijanund.

FOR SUEZ.

Gwalior (s)—12 packages silk, Hajee Ally Babany.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 9.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

439-81—Skipsey and W—Javarvahoo vs L. A. Watkins and others—Tyabjee and D. Part—heard.

256-81—Janardhen and H. (for paupers)—Purshotum Morarjee and another vs Lalvow—Smith and F.

In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act. X of 1870, and in the matter of Government, and Hajee Hassum Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed and another, claimants, regarding the property known as Jackaria's bunder at Sewree—Payne and G. and Cleveland L. and N. for claimants.

Long Causes.

677-79—Tobin and R.—for pauper)—Dayaram Ramdass vs Jeykissondass Purshotumdass—Pestonjee K.,

26-82—Prescot and W—A. Buchanan and others vs Ebrahim Lutiff.

22-82—Tyabjee and D.—Bala Dewchund vs. Roopchund Oodeychund and another.

456-81—Jefferson B. and D—Devalibai vs Kesserbai and others—Crawford and B.

Enquiry as to Pauperism.

446-80—J. C. Cama—Thacksey Jaitha vs Tricomjee Velljee and others—person—Part heard.

In person—Adhiabai alias Cooverbai vs Cursondass Natha.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

63-82—Cleveland L. and N., and Chalk and W—Dossa Kirpal and another vs Cooberdass Ambaidass—M. M. Munshi—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 7.

Durand, Lieut., C. I. Horse, on leave, from Augur.
Sedgwick, Major, R. E., from leave, from England.
Gore, Capt., R. E., on duty, from England.
Woolley, Lieut., 8th Bengal Cavalry, from leave, from England.
Copland, Lieut.-Col., 19th Punjaub N. I., on duty, from England.

DECEMBER 8.

Pemberton, Major, 24th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Kurrachee.
Kettle, 1st Class Vet. Surg., on duty, from Poona.
Trevelyan, Major, 1st Grenadiers, on leave, from Mhow.
Seymour, Lieut.-Col., Rifle Brigade, on leave, from Ahmednugur.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 8.

Henderson, Lieut.-Col., K. R. Rifles, on duty, to England.
Wooldridge, Lieut.-Col., Transport, on duty, to Poona.
Durand, Lieut., C. I. Horse, on leave, to England.
Faulkner, Surg., on duty, to Malegaum.
Jameson, Col., 25th Bombay N. L. I., on leave, to England.
Goodfellow, Lieut.-Col., Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.
Bombay, December 8.

There will be Company Drill for C. and E. Companies every Monday Wednesday and Friday at the Oval near the Bandstand at 6-30 a. m. sharp (Bombay time), until further orders. All members are requested to attend these Company Drills, as it is impossible to drill with the Battalion without a thorough knowledge of Company Drill. E. Company will parade at the J. J. Hospital every Monday and Friday at 5. p. m. (Bombay time), until further orders. Members of other Companies are requested to attend at the above places for Company Drill.

The Regiment will parade under the Adjutant this day Saturday the 9th inst. Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-45 p.m. sharp (Bombay time). Red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the tram terminus at Byculla, Grant-road, Girgaum, and Colaba at 4-15 p. m. (Bombay time) will have their fares paid; also those members who are met on the road will be supplied with tickets. Members who defray their own tram expenses can have the amount refunded by applying for the same after parade. Company and Battalion Drill will be practised. In Company Drill, Sections 9 to 18 in Part II of the Field Exercise will be practised and in Battalion Exercise, Part III Sections 4 to 8. All members are requested to read up these Sections before coming on parade.

The Army Signalling Class will parade at the Oval near the Bandstand every Tuesday and Friday at 6-30 a. m. until further orders.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

POONA ORDERS.

Poona, December 7.

Surgeon R. H. Robinson, doing duty Station Hospital Poona, is directed to proceed forthwith to Kolahpur to assume the Medical Charge of the Station Hospital at that station.

1st Class Veterinary Surgeon James Kettle is directed to proceed to Bombay on special duty, travelling expeditiously to and fro by rail at the public expense under clause II, para: 159 Transport Regulations Part II.

Captain C. C. Lindsay R. A. is directed to proceed to Mhow, to take up the duties of Adjutant R. A. Mhow Division.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

The Annual Ball in celebration of the Sixty-third Birthday of Her Most Gracious Majesty The Queen, Empress of India, will take place on the 18th inst. The R. Hon'ble. the Govr. requests the honor of the company of all Officers in H. M's. Civil, Naval, and Military Services, with the ladies of their families, in the Banqueting Hall at 9-15 o'clock on that occasion. Full Dress.

The Annual Reception in celebration of the Sixty-third Birthday of Her Most Gracious Majesty The Queen Empress of India, will take place on the 20th inst. The R. Hon'ble the Govr. requests the honor of the company of all Officers in H. M's. Civil, Naval, and Military Services, with the ladies of their families, in the Banqueting Hall at half-past 9 o'clock on that occasion. Full Dress.

Notice is hereby given that all Public Offices at the Presidency and in the Provinces will be closed for the Christmas Holidays from Saturday, the 23rd Dec. 1882, to Thursday, the 4th Jany. 1883, both days inclusive.

Provision will be made by Heads of Depts. for the despatch of urgent business during the vacation.

Mr. W. D. Horsley, Collr. of Cuddapah, furlough for two years.

The service of Surgn. Major C. R. G. Parker Civil Surgn. Masulipatam, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily. Dept. at his own request.

Surgn.-Major J. Smith, on expiration of tour of Hill duty, will revert to his appointment of Civil Surgn. and Supdt. of Jail, Vizagapatam.

The services of Surgn. A. N. Rogers-Harrison are replaced at the disposal of the Mily. Dept. from date of his relief as Civil Surgn., Vizagapatam.

Mr. W. Kingston, of the Island Customs Dept. N. W. P., whose services have been permanently placed at the disposal of this Government, to be 3rd. Grade Assistant Commissioner of Salt Revenue in the new organization, from 23rd March last.

Mr. A. W. B. Higgins, of the Madras C. S. to be deputy Consvr. of Forests, 1st Class, and to be in charge of the Cuddapah Div., vice. Mr. H. H. Yarde, retired.

Mr. E. M. Baker, Second Asst. Supdt., Madras Survey, to act as First Asst. Supt., Madras Survey, during the absence of Mr. T. A. Tomlinson on duty in the Parlakimedi Estate, from 6th Nov.

Mr. A. Maltby Asst. Supdt. will revert to his substantive appointment of Second Asst. Supdt., Madras Survey, from 6th Nov..

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned promotions are made to the rank of Hony. Asst. Examiner, from 2nd Oct:—

Mr. Ernest T. Anthony, Act., 1st Grade.
Mr. M. H. Gaynor, Acct., 1st Grade.

The following transfers are ordered at the public expense:—

Lieut. and Depy. Asst. Comsy. D. Falvey Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade, from the Fifth to the Third Circle, for employment in the Kurnool Canal Div., to join at once.

Mr. J. H. Medlicott, Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade, from the Second to the Third Circle, for employment in the Kurnool Canal Division, to join on completion of his practical training.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Surgn. James Scott, is admitted on the Madras Estabt. from the 17th Nov. 1882, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from Europe:—

Major C. J. O. Fitz Gerald, S. C., Squad. Commander, 3rd Cavy., Hyderabad Contingent, 23rd Nov. 1882.

Capt. S. G. F. Selfe R. A., Comdt., No. 4 Baty., Hyderabad Contingent, 23rd Nov. 1882.

Surgn. T. Mane I. M. D., Civil Surgn., Nimar, C. P.—23rd Nov. 1882.

Lieut.-Col. E. R. C., Bradford C. S. I., S. C., General Supdt. of Operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, 24th Nov, 1882.

Lieut. Col. H. Smalley R. E., Ex. Engr., 1st Grade. Arrived at Madras on the 29th Nov. 1882.

The services of Surg.-Major C. R. G. Parker, of the I. M. Dt., are replaced at the disposal of H. E. the C.-in-C.

The Govt. of India have made the following temporary appointment in the Hyderabad Contingent:—

2nd Infantry.—Major H. F. H. Sewell, Wing Commander and 2nd in Command, 5th Infy., to officiate as Comdt., during the absence on furlough of Col. C. V. Conway Gordon, or until further orders.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
opposite the FloralFountain, next to BombayGazetteOffice

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.*.* "AGENTS WANTED."

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

IMPAIRED VISION.

DR. J. S. WELLS, F.R.C.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon to King's College Hospital, in his Work on "Impaired Vision" says:—"The selection of Spectacles is of great importance; and I have no hesitation in saying that the empirical haphazard plan of selection generally employed by Opticians is but too frequently attended by the worst consequences; and that eyes are often permanently injured, which might, by skilful treatment, have been preserved for years." MESSRS. HARRIS & LAWRENCE, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, 20, Rampart Row, next the Oriental Bank, daily (Sundays excepted) 10 to 5.

Surgeon-Major Crocker writes:—"I have received your Spectacles, they suit me admirably." H. M. Clark, Esq. M.B., Medical Missionary, Dalhousie, writes:—The Spectacles have duly arrived, they are beautiful, I have recommended some patients to write to you for Spectacles Similar testimonials from Drs. Boyle, Hacan, Lynn, and Skipton, and hundreds of others. Pamphlet and Test Types, free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS.

THE REVISED PRICES of the above celebrated instruments are as follows, payable by twelve monthly instalments.

Plain square Piano	Rs. 62-8-0 per month	or Rs.	750
Sympathetic square	68-9-0 „	or „	825
Semi-grand, on three legs	114-8-0 „	or „	1,375

OR
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co.
Sole Agents.
43, Rampart-Row, Bombay, 29th Nov. 1882.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

PARKER—November 9, at Basset Villa, Campbell-road, Southsea, William Cunliffe Parker, late Second Grade Officer I. G. steamer Patrick Stewart, eldest son of Captain W. H. Parker, R. N., Retd., aged 25 years.

BURMAH.

BIRTH.

CONNOR—November 23, at Toungboo, British Burmah, the wife of Captain A. S. W. Connor, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son. English papers, please copy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAKER—December 2, at Lucknow, the wife of William Henry Baker, of a daughter.
FINTER—December 5, at Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. H. Finter, of a daughter.
MACARTNEY—December 2, at Umballa, the wife of Surgeon-Major Macartney, M. D., Army Midical Department, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

LLOYD—November 27, at Calcutta, Mr. George Lloyd, aged 29 years.
JOHNSTONE—November 25, at Gujranwalla, Evelyn Augusta, the wife of James Johnstone, P. N. S. Railway, aged 20 years.

CALENDAR—DECEMBER, 1882.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon	Dec. 10th, 8h. 28·9m. p.m.
First Quarter	„ 17th, 9h. 30·6m. p.m.
Full Moon	„ 24th, 8h. 32·4m. p.m.

Days.	Festivals &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water
Dec.				H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 9	....	6 24	5 21	9 56m 11 4 a	4 11m 4 0 a
Sun. 10	2nd Sunday in Advent	6 24	5 21	10 38m 11 39 a	4 50m 4 36 a
Mon. 11	EnglishMail expected	6 25	5 22	11 19m —	5 28m 5 15 a
Tu. 12	....	6 26	5 22	0 16m 0 2 a	6 8m 5 56 a
Wed 13	....	6 26	5 22	0 56m 0 46 a	6 50m 6 38 a
Thr. 14	....	6 27	5 23	1 37m 1 33 a	7 33m 7 21 a
Fri. 15	....	6 27	5 23	2 18m 2 22 a	8 18m 8 7 a
Sat. 16	....	6 28	5 24	2 59m 3 17 a	9 10m 9 0 a

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1882.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR's recommendations to the United States Congress, which Reuter has telegraphed, have very little practical interest for India. That regarding the coinage of silver would be of immense interest if there were any prospect of its being acted upon; but President Arthur made the same recommendation a year ago without effect, and there is no reason why it should command greater acceptance now by the members of Congress. Indeed, the supporters of the silver coinage are growing stronger rather than weaker. Not that silver, though a legal tender in America, is used in monetary exchanges, for it is not; but because it is made a means of increasing the paper money of the country, and thus increasing the circulation. While the silver dollars are lying apparently useless in the Government vaults, the certificates of deposit which the Government issue against them are used largely in the exchanges between different parts of the country. The tendency of this is to make money easy and to keep up prices, and this is what the Americans like. Especially at the present time, when the enormous crops of cotton and of grain have to be moved from the South and West to the ports in the Eastern States, the silver certificates are of immense value, preventing the enormous rise in the value of money which always attended the moving of the crops in the autumn and early winter. The danger of this rapidly increasing, though depreciated, currency is recognized by all monetary authorities in the States, and by all commercial men. They clearly see that if this coinage is allowed to go on the result must be to put the American currency back on a silver basis. These are not, however, the men who control legislation, and any really effective step towards the reduction of the silver coinage cannot be reasonably anticipated at present. The Americans will go on coining five millions sterling a year out of the eight they produce, using beside the greater part of the balance in their manufactures, where the consumption of silver is very large. The United States Government can, we think, be depended on to continue its support of the value of this metal, and India has nothing to fear from President Arthur. Every presidential address since February, 1878, when the Silver Bill was passed, has contained the same recommendation, without in any way affecting the policy of Congress. There was some reason a year ago to think that the silver party would favour the restriction of the silver coinage, with the idea of forcing some action in its behalf on the Bi-metallic Congress which was to have re-assembled at Paris in the following April. Now, however, there is no reason for such a course, and the coinage will continue in spite of President Arthur's recommendations.

The other recommendations are liable to mislead those who have not watched carefully the course of American politics; especially, their desire for free trade will lead Englishmen to hope that the proposed reduction of duties shows a tendency towards free trade principles. There could be no greater mistake. President Arthur recommends a reduction of duties because the revenue is larger than can be used. Indeed, the slower extinction of the public debt is now a necessity, unless the Government are willing to buy up their bonds at a high premium. The rapidity of the payment of the American debt has been truly remarkable. Putting it into pounds sterling, the United States Government owed on the 31st August, 1865, £551,200,000; on the 1st October last the debt was only £350,000,000. The interest has been reduced still further; in 1865 it amounted to £30,000,000, it is now only £11,300,000. If they were to go on as in the past few years, it would take only nine years to wipe the debt entirely off. This, however, they are not able to do. £50,000,000 sterling are 4½ per cents. payable only in 1891, and £148,000,000 are in 4 per cents. payable only in 1907. The remainder of the loan is, or soon will be, in 3 per cents., and most of this is needed for deposit by the National Banks as security for their circulation. The recommendation of President Arthur, therefore, is based on the fact that there will soon be no use for their very large revenue, unless the bonds due in ten and in twenty-five years are to be bought in at a premium. He therefore recommends the abolition of the internal duties on banks, tobacco, stamps, and patent medicines, which yield about 11 millions sterling a year, and the restriction of these duties to wines and spirits only. He also recommends large reductions in Customs duties. This last, we think, will not be acted upon. The internal duties will be freely parted with, as they are of no use for protective purposes; but the Americans will be very slow to reduce in any way their protective duties. At any rate, they will await a report of a Commission specially appointed by the last Congress to consider the subject. This Commission, the majority of the members of which are strongly protective, have lately finished the taking of evidence, and will no doubt soon make their report. But from the known sympathies of the majority of the members, any recommendation tending towards a material reduction in the Customs duties can hardly be anticipated.

There will be a tendency, we fear, to put the recommendations of President Arthur and the reported victories of the Democratic party at the late State elections together, and to hope that there is at last in the States a tendency towards free trade. No greater mistake could be made. The Democratic party in America lost, when slavery fell, the only influence which was at all in conflict with protection. The South then, being purely agricultural, was opposed to the protectionist tendencies of the North, and the Democratic party made this a "plank of their platform" in order to satisfy their associates in the South. At present, however, industrial undertakings of all kinds are springing up throughout the Southern States of America, and they will now oppose the removal of protection as much as any other. Even the Western States have their manufacturers, their wool-growers and the cultivators of seeds, all supporting the other parts of the Union in the demand for protection. There is, in fact, nothing in America which can be called a free trade party. It will be remembered that while General Hancock was a candidate for the Presidency at the same time with General Garfield two years ago, an expression of the former which seemed to show a tendency towards free trade had to be hastily withdrawn, and the idea of free trade repudiated at once, otherwise a large section of his party would have voted for the other candidate. There is a small body of men in the Eastern States who are using their endeavours to propagate free trade principles; the leaders of this all belong to the Republican party. If we take the rank and file of the two parties, we would probably find as many free traders in one as in the other. One thing is certain, that for either party to declare a leaning towards free trade would for the present ensure its certain defeat at a Presidential election. There is no difference whatever as to principles between the two political parties in America; the one is in, the other out. This is the only difference. The sudden victories of the Democrats mean simply a break-up of the old party ties; before the next Presidential election, two years hence, the probability is that we shall see a reconstitution of parties in the United States. It may be that civil service reform may be made the question upon which a division of parties will take place; this is, in fact, one of the greatest needs of America. And yet the party leaders throughout the country have such a direct personal interest in the one hundred thousand appointments which the victorious party can now claim, that it is doubtful if this can be made a party question. Under any circumstances the dividing question will be one of internal policy, and have no effect on the relations with foreign nations, either commercially or otherwise.

WE observe that the frontier trade still occupies the serious attention of the authorities of the North-West Provinces. We discussed some time ago, when commenting on the Foreign Trade report, the obstructive policy of the Nepaul Government in connection with this traffic. In the report of the Director of Agriculture and Commerce of the North-West Provinces for the year ending March 31, there is still the same complaint against Nepaul of wilfully preventing the development of a trade which would be equally beneficial to India and itself. It is true this commerce is not great. It amounts to about a crore of rupees per annum. But small though it be, in comparison to the trade of the country, it is of great importance to the Nepaul Durbar, inasmuch as it yields a large annual income, and, as the Director observes, "its existence is therefore a serviceable pledge for the continuance of amicable political relations." No effective steps have been taken to enforce a more liberal policy on the Khatmandoo authorities, and, so far, they have shown no desire to appreciate the value of the commerce to themselves. It is not to be supposed that the Government of India can go beyond its borders to give lessons in political economy. If it ever does, it will find, probably, something more important to attend to than the Nepaul Durbar. However, if only to remove a perennial source of complaint, it might be advisable to make an attempt to obtain some definite tariff with respect to the frontier trade. At present this commerce is wholly dependent on the officers whom the Nepaulese Government send to collect the revenue, and as these are practically "revenue-farmers," they have more interest in filling their own pockets than in developing trade. They frequently act in a most arbitrary manner, and are seldom honest in their dealings. The tariff which has recently been supplied by the Durbar is contradictory and unintelligible. To regulate this matter would not require much pressure, and it is, at least, worth a trial.

WHY should the Judicial element in the Mofussil be for the future altogether excluded from Local Fund and Municipal administration? The services of the European and native judges would obviously be invaluable on upcountry committees, and we can see no sufficient reason why their services should not be utilised. The theory hitherto excluding them has been that they might be called upon, as judges, to review work in which they had taken part on committees. We can understand this theory being used by judges as a reason for declining to serve, and we can understand that a judge might occasionally find himself unable to act judicially after taking part in executive administration; but these difficulties, which are not, we think, of a very serious character, may easily be exaggerated, and are no reason whatever for depriving the administration of the valuable services of perhaps the most competent official class. Under the present régime, of course, it would never do to allow the ordinary Executive to be checkmated by any independent influence whatever. But if now we are to have really strong and independent committees, our belief is that the Judicial Department can give valuable assistance. Of course the judges would have to be specially nominated under paras. 9 and 13 of the Government Notification of 19th September last.

THE Madras Government have visited the *Madras Times* with condign punishment for publishing an official document which was not intended for publication, but which the paper managed to get possession of through some other than the usual channel of the "editor's table." The document in question was the Minute of His Excellency Mr. Grant Duff on his observations and experiences during a recent tour. The unhappy editor, having first incurred the wrath of the Government by what is described as an "irregular" proceeding, appears to have added to the heinousness of his offence by refusing to express contrition for his terrible misconduct. In fact, he actually presumed to "take credit to himself" for publishing the paper, and "refused to explain how he became possessed of the same." Government, therefore, visits upon him and his paper the heaviest punishment in its power: denies to him in future the privilege of receiving the dryasdust pabulum usually communicated through the medium of the "editor's table," and orders heads of departments to "cease to utilise the paper in question for the publication of their advertisements." This is rather a novel application on Mr. Grant Duff's part of Lord Ripon's recent Resolution expressing a desire that Government measures and papers should receive wider publication and explanation through the public Press.

THE PRO'S AND CON'S OF LAWN-TENNIS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LET us go back into the misty past. Once there was a game called croquet: it was a game both men and women could play at, it called for the exercise of great skill, but it had the two fatal disadvantages of not giving exercise enough to its players, and of allowing but one to play in turn. It languished and died, leaving the succession to lawn-tennis and badminton. Now, let us see what conditions an ideal game for India should fulfil; what is necessary for it to obtain the universal popularity that lawn-tennis, and in a lesser degree badminton, have obtained. In the first place, it must be a game that men and women can both join in, it must require skill and yet not too much skill, it must give exercise and yet not too violent exercise, it must not be very expensive, it must not be monotonous in any way, and it should give excitement. Now, all these conditions are fulfilled by lawn-tennis: in it the weak man may by skill beat the athlete, while the latter may find in the game as much exercise as he requires, and at the same time it is not too violent a game for women to join in. Indeed, it is women that have benefited much more than men by the introduction of lawn-tennis: for men had always cricket and shooting, &c., whereas women had literally no way of getting exercise in this country except in riding and walking; and we ask any one who has been out, say, 30 years in the country whether he does not think the physique of women generally has even already perceptibly improved. To sum up, then, we can hardly imagine lawn-tennis ever dying out, or being superseded, as croquet for instance, so perfectly does it in all respects come up to the ideal of a game. Its only rival is badminton, which, however, labours under the disadvantage of being an indoor game, and does not admit of so much skill, or rather science, as its rival; for who can put "cut" on a shuttlecock or make it "shoot?"

Now, having admitted thus much in favour of lawn-tennis, let us consider what can be said against it. We think that the secretaries of most Gymkhanas will agree with us that it is becoming more difficult every year to get men together regularly for cricket practice, that they prefer the fascinations of the less manly game to the drudgery that must be undergone by cricketers more or less. Indeed, so far has the evil spread that we do not think we exaggerate in saying that cricket in India has distinctly decayed: that there is neither so much cricket played, nor that it is of as good quality as it was. Nor is this decadence of the national game a trifling evil. Will lawn-tennis teach pluck, discipline, endurance, and patience—all the qualities that go to make up "manliness?" Will not lawn-tennis, on the contrary, tend to make men effeminate? Will not "placing" a ball teach cunning to the moral nature? Will not "pounding" the weaker adversary and "poaching" on the weak partner lead a man to take advantage habitually of the weak? Is it not essentially a selfish game in which you play for your own hand, or "keep your own court," instead of for the good of your side? Will not the habit of having the balls always picked up for you by a "chokra" or "putteewala" teach laziness and take the fine edge off your independence of character? Does not the absence of all danger of shrewd knocks (as of yore with the honest hard leather cricket-ball) enervate your manliness? Another charge we have heard brought against lawn-tennis is that it has killed conversation. When dining, when dancing, when riding, one can talk; when walking, when at a wedding or a funeral, at croquet, one had more talking than playing very often; at almost every other occupation of life one has to talk, but at lawn-tennis there is not much more than "played," "right," "take it," "yours," and so on. But even when not playing, the game is to the player the one subject on which he or she will warm up, and now-a-days, wherever one may be, it is a pretty sure find to ask what the court is like, who is the best player, &c. On second thoughts, we beg pardon most sincerely of the game. In India it is its greatest claim to our blessing that it gives us something to talk about. Long may it flourish, if for no other reason than that at many a dreary party, at many a weary station, it has helped a lame dog over a stile!

METIS.

THE BOMBAY POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your leader to-day you adduce a clause of the Municipal Act to show that the Corporation cannot enhance the salary of the Commissioner of Police. The clause in question merely gives a definition of the functions of that officer; it says nothing about the amount or the immobility of his salary. The question is to be settled by the terms of a Resolution of Government of 9th September, 1865, dealing with the pay of the officers of the police force generally. The 6th clause of the Resolution runs thus:—

"6. The permanent salary of the Police Commissioner should be not less than Rs. 1,700, besides house accommodation. It will be for the Justices to decide hereafter whether the pay shall be raised permanently, or in the case of any individual Police Commissioner whose services they may desire to retain."

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee's motion is framed in accordance with this clause, and is therefore perfectly in order.

Dec. 8. M. B. C.

THEATRICAL DIFFICULTIES AND THEIR CONSEQUENCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I understand that Mr. McCulloch is now safely lodged in H. M.'s House of Correction (Omercaddy Civil Jail), to which unsightly abode he was removed at the cordial invitation of his generous patron, the now famous Herr Bandmann, and where he is likely to remain, if no steps are taken, for the full term of six long and dreary months. Considering his already weak and debilitated constitution, this incarceration will surely have a most detrimental effect on the poor fellow. The great and wrathful Herr is not likely to let him off cheaper than the law allows, and it is therefore the duty of all true Englishmen, who are also lovers of fair play, to come forward now, like men and brothers, to render such help as they can individually give, as will at once release Mr. McCulloch from his unpleasant quarters. These, although free, are not a fit place for even a dog to be in, and I for one would gladly subscribe my quota, and no doubt others would do the same, towards raising a public subscription to defray the cost of getting him through the Insolvency Court. What does Bandmann think of this bundobust?

The case is a peculiarly painful one, and is assuredly deserving of the genuine sympathy of all right-thinking people; and, to quote a familiar and suitable adage, "Do unto others as you would be done by." This of course is not taken from Bandmann's choice programme.

Subscriptions will be received by Mesdames Baird and Horton, 59, Hornby-row, Fort.

SAMARITAN.

THE BERAR COTTON CROP.

THE following report, which has been furnished by Government in accordance with the request of the Chamber of Commerce, has been placed at our disposal by the Chamber:—

Memo. on the prospects of the Cotton Season for 1882-83.

The total area under cotton in the current year is reported to be 2,141,966 acres against 2,189,688 acres in the previous year, being 47,722 acres less.

Compared with the three previous years the area under cotton in each district was as follows:—

Districts.		1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Amraoti	..	487,918	434,903	480,917	515,900
Akola ...	..	543,166	342,498	590,107	558,582
Ellichpur	...	233,083	214,516	258,520	252,735
Buldana	...	302,543	267,260	314,614	329,187
Wun ...	...	296,005	261,386	297,654	230,426
Basim ...	...	238,558	235,383	247,876	255,136
Total	...	2,101,273	1,755,946	2,189,688	2,141,966

There is a decrease in Akola, Ellichpur, and Wun Districts, caused slolely, it is believed, by the rotatory system on which cotton is cultivated. It is satisfactory to note the increase in the other three districts.

The cultivation of Khandeish cotton has largely increased in Amraoti and Ellichpur Districts, the figures being 61,346 acres against 17,743 acres in the previous year. In Amraoti the cultivation of this variety of cotton is confined to the Morsi and Amraoti taluks. The tahsildar of Morsi reports that the cultivation of Khandeish cotton is not restricted to certain portions of the taluk, but is sown throughout, and that this kind is much sought after, because it fetches a better price than other cotton. The tahsildar is probably mistaking the Dharwar for the Khandeish cotton, and the Deputy Commissioner intends to send for samples of the leaves and bolls to find out whether it is not the Dharwar cotton which the Tahsildar refers to.

The season has been remarkably favourable to cotton, and there has been no failure of crop or resowing with other seed. The long break in the rains allowed all fields to be thoroughly weeded; and before the plants were injured by the break, seasonable rain fell.

The reports show that the cotton plants are in a flourishing condition; and should no disturbing cause intervene, a bumper crop may be looked for.

The out-turn per acre according to district estimates was:—

	Seers.		Seers.
Amraoti	28	Buldana	20
Akola	30	Wun	40
Ellichpur	30	Basim	20

Hence the total production of cleaned cotton is estimated at 1,467,204 maunds of 40 seers against 1,409,413 maunds in the previous year.

Assuming that 120,000 maunds will be retained for home consumption, the balance, 1,347,204 maunds, will, it is estimated, be available for export during the year 1882-83.

The amounts, according to railway returns, exported in the two previous years ending 30th June were—

Year.			Maunds.
1880-81	...	...	955,724
1881-82	...	...	1,543,336

Return showing the area, &c., under Cotton in the year beginning 1st July, 1882.

Districts.		Ordinary bani. Acres.	Ordinary jari. Acres.	Khandeish Acres.	American. Acres.	Hinganghat. Acres.	Total. Acres.	Outturn per acre. Seers.	Production of cleaned cotton. Maunds.
Amraoti	1882-83	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1881-82	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Akola	1882-83	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1881-82	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ellichpur	1882-83	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1881-82	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buldana	1882-83	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1881-82	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wun	1882-83	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1881-82	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Basim	1882-83	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1881-82	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	1882-83	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1881-82	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

A. P. HOWELL,
Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Commissioner's Office, Hyderabad Assigned Dists. Amraoti, 24th October, 1882.

DEESA RACES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

STEWARDS:

BRIGR.-GENL. JAMES.	MAJOR TURNBULL.
LIEUT.-COL. STACK.	CAPT. HOGG.
MAJOR HUTCHINSON.	LIEUT. SEDDON.

LIEUT.-COL. C. E. STACK, 3rd "Q. O." Lt. Cavalry, Honorary Secretary.

THIS pleasant little meeting, which was (after many years lapsed) set going again last year, took place on the 21st, 23rd, and 25th November, and, despite disappointments of owners and stables being prevented from coming to it, went off most successfully. All arrangements made by the energetic and hard-working Secretary were perfect, but we would suggest to him that in future it would be well for him, having, as he undoubtedly has, the welfare of the meeting at heart, to issue his prospectus some months beforehand, as he cannot expect owners from a distance to send their horses to a meeting of which the notice is only given a short two months before it takes place. The course (which we believe is a difficult one to keep in order owing to the naturally sandy soil) was very good going, though those who like to "hear the feet rattle," among which we must number ourselves, thought it a trifle heavy. This, added to the two hills which have to be climbed, accounts for the slow timing of nearly all the races. The steeplechase course was admitted by every one to be an excellent one, the greater part of it in the country, with fair natural fences, all requiring some "doing;" it was quite evident that it had been laid out by one who has often been "between the flags" himself. The Stewards were, we believe, disappointed at there being no entries for the "District Cup," which is given by them for horses the property of the Thakoors and large landed proprietors of the surrounding district, but the Mohurrum festival prevented the chief of these, viz., the Nawab of Radhunpore, from attending, and naturally most of the rest followed suit. Most of the events were well-contested, and despite the small fields, the racing was certainly good, and the interest shewn therein great, to judge by the attendance on the stand.

The following is an account of the running:—

1ST DAY, TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

Race for all Arab & C. B. ponies 13-2 and under; 13-2 to carry 11st.; 2lbs. allowed for every ¼ inch under. Arabs 7 lbs. extra. Half a mile.—Added Rs. 100, Entrance Rs. 10.

Capt. Hogg's ch a p Red Hazard, 10st., Capt. French ... 1
Mr. Melton's b cb p Polestar, 11st., Col. Stack ... 2
Capt. Simpson's b a p Mainstay, 11st. 1lb., Mr. Phayre.. 3

Red Hazard went to the front soon after the start, with Polestar lying about a length behind; at the distance the latter made his effort, but the weight told, and he was never able to get up to the leader, who won pretty easily by a length. Three lengths between 2nd and 3rd. Time—1 m.

The Derby—For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age raised 14 lbs. 1¼ mile. Rs. 200 added. Entrance 1st November Rs. 15, entrance 15th November Rs. 25, when the race will close.

Capt. Charles's ch a h Everdon 9st. 13lbs., Owner ... 1
Capt. French's b a geld Trumpeter, 9st. 11lbs., Owner .. 2
Capt. Hogg's b a h Prosper 9st. 13lbs., Owner ... 3

Trumpeter led for the first three-quarters, with Everdon in attendance, Prosper lying off. From here Everdon drew up, and coming away at the ¼ mile from home, won in a canter by six lengths; Prosper a bad 3rd. Time—2m. 35s.

The Trial Stakes.—For all horses. 1½ mile. Arabs 10st., Walers 13st. Horses that have never started allowed 7lbs. Rs. 150 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 10.

Capt. Hogg's g a h Irishman, 10st, Owner ... 1
Mr. Seddon's b a geld Simple Simon, 10st 1lb., Owner .. 2
Capt. Charles's b a h Sunbeam, 10st. 4lb., Owner ... 3
Major Hennell's b w geld. Craig Millar, 12st 4lb., Owner ... 4

Sunbeam and Simple Simon led alternately for the first ¾ mile, when they were passed by Irishman, who went on, and won easily by 3 lengths. Time—2m. 38s.

The Lilliputs—For all ponies 13 hands and under 13 hands to carry 11st.; 2 lbs. allowed for every ¼ inch under. Half a mile. Arabs 7 lbs. extra. Added Rs. 100. Entrance Rs. 10.

Major Hennell's d cb p Dun, 9st. 5lbs., Mr. Seddon... 1
Capt Charles's d cb p Dan Tucker, 9st 2lb., Native... 2
Mr. Melton's g a p Happy Jack, 10st. 4lbs., Col. Stack... 3

This was thought to be a "moral" for the Arab, but his equanimity was quite upset by a series of false starts, and when the flag fell he refused to go, losing nearly 100 yards, which of course put him quite out of the race, which was won by Dun, hands down, by 2 lengths. Time—1m. ½s.

2ND DAY, THURSDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

The Radhunpore Purse—Rs. 300. Presented by H. H. the Nawab of Radhunpore. For all Arabs. Weight for age and inches raised 1 stone. R. C. and a distance. Entrance 1st November Rs. 20, entrance 15th November Rs. 30, when the race will close.

Mr. Melton's b a gal Volunteer, 10st. 2lbs., Owner .. 1
Capt. Charles's ch a h Everdon, 10st. 10lbs., Owner .. 2
Capt. Charles's b a gal The Shah, 10st. 10lbs., Captain French ... 0
Capt. Hogg's b a h Prosper, 10st. 4lbs., Mr. Phayre ... 0

Prosper led for a mile, with Everdon waiting three lengths behind, and Volunteer next. The latter pair then drew forward, and a fine race ensued from the distance, resulting in favour of Volunteer (who, we think, had a bit in hand) by half a length. The Shah, who was quite crushed out of it by the weight, was not persevered with. Time—1¼ m. 3·9s.

Race for all C. B. ponies 13-2 [illegible] under that have never won [illegible] [illegible]etings 13-2 to carry 11-7; 2 lb[illegible] [illegible]ch under. Half a mile. Add[illegible] [illegible]. 10.

Capt. Hogg's ch [illegible] ... 1
Mr. Gott's d. p [illegible] 2
Mr. Foster's g [illegible] 3
Mr. Ward's g p [illegible]
Mr. Phayre's [illegible]
Capt. Charles's [illegible]
Major Henne[illegible]
Major [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]

Be[illegible] At the co[illegible] race from Serje[illegible] latter not been shut [illegible] to get up he must, we think, have won; Beverley, a length behind, 3rd. Time—1m. 3sec.

Charger Race.—For all *bonâ fide* Chargers that have been regularly ridden on parade. Weight for age and class raised 3½ stone or if only Arabs and C. B.s run the above scale raised 7 lbs. only. ¾ mile. Added Rs. 100. Entrance Rs. 15.

Capt. French's b a geld Trumpeter, 9st. 11lbs., Owner.. 1
Mr. Seddon's b a geld Simple Simon, 10st. 1lb. Owner 2
Capt. Charles's b a h Sunbeam, 10st. 7lb., Owner ... 3

After a false start, in which Sunbeam ran ¾ mile before he could be stopped, and which quite put out his chance, the trio got away, Trumpeter leading all through and though Simple Simon came with a great rush at the end, he did not quite succeed in getting up to Trumpeter, who won after a hard struggle by a head. Time—1m. 32s.

A Match, Rs. 100. 1 mile.

Capt. Hogg's ch p Quickstep, 9st. 7lb. Owner ... 1
Mr. Gott's b m Fly, 9st. 13lb., Owner ... 2

Quickstep led, with the mare holding hard on his quarter, seemingly able to pass him any time; want of condition, however, told at the finish, and the chesnut won easily.

3RD DAY SATURDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

Arab and Countrybred Handicap.—Forced for winners of Derby and Radhunpore Purse, at an entrance of Rs. 30; optional to losers at an entrance of Rs. 10. R. C. Added Rs. 150.

Mr. Melton's b a gal Volunteer, 10st. 7lb., Owner ... 1
Capt. Hogg's g a h Irishman, 9st., Owner ... 2
Capt. Charles's b a gal The Shah, 9st. 7lbs., Owner ... 3
Capt. Hogg's b a h Prosper, 8st. 7lbs., Native ... 4

Prosper led to the ¾ mile post, when he was passed by The Shah, with Irishman at his quarters. The pair went on together to the top of the hill, where Volunteer drew up on the inside, went on with the lead, and won hands down by five lengths from Irishman; The Shah, who was eased when pursuit of Volunteer was hopeless, 3rd.

The Tally Ho Stakes.—Steeplechase for Arabs and C. B.s 11 stone. Added Rs. 200. Entrance Rs. 20. About 2 miles and a half.

Capt. French's b a geld Trumpeter, 10st. 9lb., Owner 1
Mr. Phayre's ch a h Lottery, 10st. 9lb., Owner ... 2
Major Henell's b w geld Criag Millar, 11st. 7lb., Owner, fell

Trumpeter and Lottery went round almost together, both fencing splendidly; at the last two fences, however, the former's speed and condition were not to be denied, and he romped in an easy winner. Criag Millar, who was jumping rather slovenly, fell at the post and rails.

Little-Go Chase.—For all ponies 13-2 and under. 13-2 to carry 11st. 7lbs.; 2 lbs. allowed for every ¼ inch under. Arabs 7 lbs. and Walers 1st. extra. About 1 mile and a half. Added Rs. 100. Entrance Rs. 10.

Capt. French's b m Judy, 11st. 7lb., Owner ... 1
Mr. Melton's b p Polestar, 11st. 11lb., Owner ... 2
Capt. Hogg's ch p Quickstep, 9st. 11lb. Mr. Seddon ... 0
Capt. Charles's g p Crawler, 11st. 3lb., Mr. Phayre ... 0
Mr. Gott's d p Serjeant-Major, 11st. 5lb., Owner ... 0

The five got well away together at the first attempt, Serjeant-Major going to the front and leading over the first two fences; at the double he was joined by Crawler and Judy; the three flew the water together, with Polestar two lengths in rear. At the post and rails Serjeant Major fell, and Crawler followed his example at the next fence (the stone wall), owing to the girths breaking. Polestar then drew up to Judy at the last fence, but stumbled as he was coming on to the racecourse, thus letting the mare, who, by the way, is one of the best lepping ponies we have seen, win by two lengths. Quickstep, who was outpaced throughout, a long way off third.

Pony Handicap.—For all ponies 13-2 and under. Half a mile. Rs. 100 added. Entrance Rs. 10.

Major Simpson's b a p Mainstay, 11st., Mr. Melton... 1
Captain Hogg's ch cb p Cigar, 9st. 3lb., Captain French 2
Major Hennell's d cb p Dun, 9st. 13lb., Mr. Seddon ... 3

Mainstay led from start to finish, and won a good race by a length and a half from Cigar, who just defeated Dun for second place by a head. Time—1m. 1sec.

Viceroy's Cup.—Rs. 100. Presented by Captain H. C. Hogg. For all Gymkhana ponies, to be handicapped by donor. Half a mile.

Mr. Ward's g p Albino, 11st. 7lb., Owner ... 1
Mr. Phayre's ch m Tara, 10st. 9lb., Owner ... 2
Mr. Forster's g p Beverley, 11st., Owner ... 3
Mr. Grierson's d cb p The Abbott, 11st., Owner ... 4
Major Hutchinson's b p Ugly Duckling, 11st., did not start.
Mr. Doveton's g p Arabi, 10st. 2lb., did not start.

This happened to be the first event on the card, and the riders of Ugly Duckling and Arabi not weighing out in time were left behind. The four starters got well away at the first attempt, and came along pretty well together to the top of the hill, where Tara drew ahead, and at one time looked very like a winner; within the ropes, however, Albino passed her, his rider hard at work, and won by a length; Beverley a length off third. Time—1m. 4sec.

Thus ended the meeting of 1882; and all who took part therein agreed it was most successful, even in spite of the contretemps before alluded to. The thanks of the community are due to the Honorary Secretary for the exertion and trouble he takes in connection with it; and if he will only act on our hint and get his next year's prospectus out in good time, we predict a bumper meeting as the result. Having spoken in praise of the steeplechase course, we must not omit to express our admiration of the racestand, which is quite one of the best we have seen up-country, and worthy of a first-class race meeting. In conclusion we must express the pleasure we had in remarking the admirable way in which the starting of all the races was managed by Major Turnbull, who most kindly gave his experienced aid in undertaking the troublesome and generally thankless duty of starter.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GREAT FIRE IN LONDON.

ENORMOUS DAMAGE.

LONDON, DEC. 8.

A serious conflagration has broken out in Wood-street, Cheapside. Eight houses are now blazing, and the flames are spreading.

LATER.

The conflagration in Wood-street originated in the warehouse of Messrs. Forster, Porter and Co. The whole block of builings between Addle-street and London Wall has been destroyed.

The damage is estimated at three millions sterling.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

The funeral of the Archbishop of Canterbury takes place at Addington to-day.

THE EGYPTIAN REBELS.

CAIRO, DEC. 7.

Ali Fehmy Samy, Abdellal, and Toulba Pashas were sentenced to death, but the sentence has been commuted to exile.

The Egyptian Minister of the Interior has resigned, as he disapproves of the leniency shown to the rebels.

ARABI PASHA.

LONDON, DEC. 8.

The *Times* publishes a telegram in this morning's issue, stating that Arabi and some other of the exiles will go to Ceylon in a fortnight.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 8.

The date for the first sitting of the Legislative Council has been altered to the 15th Dec.

The undermentioned officers have been appointed by the Secretary of State probationers for the Indian Staff Corps and are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay :—Lieutenant H. T. Kenny, Royal Munster Fusiliers, Lieutenant H. Welman, Royal Irish Rifles.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Wolseley, York and Lancaster Regiment, has been reappointed Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment to complete his tour of service, dated 21st October, 1882.

SIR R. SANDEMAN AT QUETTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, DEC. 8.

Sir Robert and Lady Sandeman arrived. At 3 p.m. to-day at 4 p. m. he was welcomed by the public at Quetta, in whose behalf Khan Bahadoor Bezonjee Sorabjee read an address in the presence of an immense concourse of people, thousands of whom lined the streets and rose on the tops of houses. The band of the 2nd Gloster Regiment was present. The address, though particularly brief, was terse and eloquent, the main point made therein being the crying want of a railway to Quetta. The marriage of Sir Robert was described as the happy union of "Beautious and the Brave."

Sir Robert was accompanied by Colonel Reynolds, Lieutenant Jennings, Lieutenant Ramsey, Mr. Ingle, and other political officers. He replied in feeling terms, stating among other matters that he hoped the railway to Quetta would ere long form a portion of the railway system in India. Triumphal arches have been erected, and there will be illuminations and fireworks on a grand scale to-night.

BURDWAN RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 9.

The results of the Burdwan races were as follows :—

VISITOR'S PLATE.	
Mr. Wilson's Chaste Susannah ...	1
Mr. Melford's Kirby ...	2
Mr. Francis's Speechless ...	3
DWARF STAKES.	
Mr. Casual's Chorister ...	1
Mr. Hopkin's Pandorah ...	2
Mr. Francis's M. P.... ...	3
DARBUNGAH CUP.	
Mr. Apcar's Queensland ...	1
Rebecca	2
EUTWA PURSE.	
Mr. Francis's Muscat ...	1
Mr. Vipan's North Star ...	2
Mr. Hopkins's Dick... ...	3
RANEEGUNGE PURSE.	
Mr. Apcar's Caractacus ...	1

[redacted]

W. Newman & Co.

Adulpore Terai [Da		nil	80 a
Amicable [Assam]		nil	80 a
Amluckie		p. ct.	95 a
Arcuttipore [Cachar]	100	4 p. ct.	100 a
Assam Company	£20	25 p. ct.	62½ a
Balasun [Darjeeling]	100	10 p. ct.	80 a
Baree [Kangra]	100	nil	80 a
Bengal [Cachar]	100	4 ct.	90 a
Do. contributory	80	4	
Bishnauth [Assam]	200		
Do. contributory			

LONDON, DEC. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed unchanged. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera 4

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1 7⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper........................	80⅜
4½ per cent. do.	84⅛
3 per cent. Consols for account...............	101⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan........................	100⅜
5 per cent. French Rentes........................	115
Bar Silver..	50⅞

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£9,900,000	Dec. £200,000
Bills Discounted...... ...	£22,500,00	Dec. £100,000
Bullion	£20,900,000	Dec. £200,000

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 40 per cent.

Arrival—Inflexible.

HER MAJESTY'S GUN-BOAT PHILOMEL, 774 tons, Captain Berners, sailed from Bombay on Thursday for the Persian Gulf.

COLONEL GOODFELLOW, Political Agent of Kutch and President of the Regency, who is on leave, was one of the passengers by the homeward mail-steamer yesterday. Some of the leading Kutchees of Bombay were present at the Apollo-bunder to do honour to his departure.

AT yesterday's meeting of the Town Council, it was, on the motion of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., seconded by Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, and supported by Dr. Blanc, resolved unanimously that the Corporation be recommended to request Government to increase the personal allowance received by the present Commissioner of Police by Rs. 250 per mensem, and that provision be made in the police budget accordingly. The Council at the same time recorded that, in passing the police budget at this amount, they did so upon the distinct understanding that the Municipality are in no way prejudiced thereby in relation to such changes as may be introduced upon the passing of the Local Government Acts now under consideration.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce is to be held on the 18th instant.

THE rage for presenting addresses to Lord Ripon thanking him for the popular measures he has introduced shows no sign of decline. A meeting is to be held to-day at Byculla, of the Hindu Cultivators' Association, to adopt "an address to the Viceroy for his useful and humane resolutions passed since his arrival in India."

THE annual ball given by the Governor of Madras in celebration of the Queen's birthday is fixed for the 18th instant.

THE Madras Government affords its employés a longer holiday at Christmas than the Bombay Government does. As we announced yesterday, public offices in Bombay will be closed only from the 25th December to the 2nd January, both days inclusive; while the Madras public offices, we see, are to be closed for four days longer, from 23rd December to 4th January, both days inclusive.

THE other day we published an official report showing the prospects of this season's cotton crop in the Central Provinces, and to-day we give a similar report by Mr. A. P. Howell, Commissioner Hyderabad Assigned Districts, as to the state of the cotton cultivation in Berar. In the latter district, as in the Central Provinces, there is a falling off in the amount of land under cotton cultivation as compared with last year, the decrease amounting to 47,722 acres. The diminution is in the Akola, Ellichpur, and Wun districts, and is believed to be the result solely of the rotatory system on which cotton is cultivated. In the other three districts (Amraoti, Buldana, and Basim) there is an increase. The season has been "remarkably favourable to cotton," the plants are in a flourishing condition (the report is dated Oct. 24), and a bumper crop is looked for. Though, taking the province as a whole, there is considerable less land under cotton, a larger yield is anticipated than was gathered last year, the estimate being 1,467,204 maunds, as compared to 1,409,413 last year's crop.

THE Indian tea trade appears to be making rapid steps in advance. Messrs. Thomas Watson and Co.'s latest Tea Report shows that the quantity of tea exported from Calcutta to Australia and New Zealand from the 1st of May this year to the 30th of November was 1,728,008lbs., as compared with [illegible]305lbs. during the corresponding period of last year; whilst the exports to America in the same time were 428,141lbs., as against 135,388lbs.

FROM Messrs. Thomas and Co.'s Indigo Report it appears that about 40,000 maunds have already been sold, as compared with 28,000 maunds at the same time last year.

THE Rangoon Municipal Committee have applied for permission to raise a loan of 4 lakhs of rupees for the completion of the city water-supply scheme.

IT is uncertain if Mr. Sandford, Chief Judge of Mysore, who goes home on eighteen months' furlough, will return to his appointment. On the occasion of his departure the other day the Mysore Government published a Resolution recording the high sense entertained " of the services rendered by him during the past five years as head of the Judicial department, and of the high tone and character which he maintained in that important branch of the administration."

THE Earl of Yarborough and Mr. Fellowes are now staying at Government House, Calcutta, as the guests of Lord Ripon; but will shortly start for Madras on a Christmas visit to Mr. Grant Duff.

MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SINGH, it is said, is about to apply for permission to visit the Punjab this cold weather, his object being to obtain information about his ancestral estates.

THE *Indian Volunteer Service Gazette* explains why Volunteer A. W. Hearsey was recently gazetted out of the Mussoorie Corps by order of the N. W. P. Government. "This disagreement arose from a quarrel which sprung from matters outside the boundaries of volunteering. Volunteer A. W. Hearsey (who is a Captain on the retired list), feeling aggrieved at something said about him by the Captain of his Company (A), retaliated in a manner too strong, and the consequence was a Court of Enquiry including the whole officers of the Corps, who unanimously declared the accusations against the Captain to be entirely without foundation. The whole papers were sent up to the local Government, with the result indicated."

THE *Asian* states that "a committee has been formed in Calcutta to collect subscriptions for the Grand International Chess Tournament to be held in London in the spring of 1883. Subscriptions are invited from all lovers of the game, and will be received by either of the undernoted gentlemen :—H. L. Harrison, Esq. C. S., J. Westland, Esq., C. S., W. R. Larminie, Esq., C. S., R. M. Ross, Esq., and R. Steel, Esq. A list of subscribers will be advertised in due course, and a book containing all the games, and a report of the proceedings, will be forwarded to each subscriber of a goldmohur or upwards. The London Committee has been formed under the patronage of H. R. H. the Duke of Albany, and is presided over by the Earl of Darling, President of the St. George's Chess Club, and comprises all the leading supporters of the game in England. As the arrangements of the committee at home must be made at an early date, it is to be hoped that intending supporters will come forward at once."

THE *Englishman* of Wednesday last says :—"Grave anxiety is felt at Calcutta as to the fate of the Government steamer Tigris, which left the port of Madras, in tow of the I. G. S. Tenasserim, about a week ago, and has not yet been heard of. As the Tenasserim was to escort her as far as the Sandheads, there should be little risk of serious loss of life. The Tigris was a river steamer built at Bombay and just completed. She was sent round for service in Bengal, as it was found she drew more water than was anticipated, and was not suited for work on the line she was originally built for." A telegram from Calcutta, 6th Dec., states :—The Indian Government river steamer Tigris, overdue, and regarding which some anxiety has been experienced, has arrived safely at Saugor, and is coming up the Hooghly instead of proceeding to Rangoon.

A WATCHFUL "Insurance Agent" writes to an up-country paper to protest against reckless play at polo. He says :—"A few evenings ago I was a spectator at a game of polo, on a ground not five hundred miles from Lahore. There were about fourteen players in the game, and the rash and reckless way a few of the players played was a caution to beholders, and argued an utter ignorance of the rules, as well as disregard for their own and everybody else's life. I consider that before a beginner is allowed to join a club he should undergo a strict examination by the Secretary in a catechism of the polo rules, and no game should ever be played without an umpire, who should have the authority to fine players whose play is dangerous. This is useful hint to clubs whose funds are low. On this particular occasion I observed the most reckless crossing, a player's stick being stopped *across* his pony, sticks shoved in front of an adversary's pony's legs, players standing over the ball when others were following in pursuit; and other irregularities."

[redacted] he B. B. and C. I. Railway intend to employing engine-drivers who go firemen who don't know their work, perhaps be well for them to follow example of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which, we learn from the *New York Medical*, has purchased 2,000 tin boxes containing staple surgical materials likely to be used in accident. The boxes are kept on the ives. Each one contains one rubber com one package of absorbent cotton, six rolls of ages, one pyramid of pins. This outfit must ys be kept up. With the box are simple directions for applying the materials.

TOUCHING the various definitions which are being given of "obstruction," it may be remarked, says the *St. James's Gazette*, that newspapers were largely indebted for their privilege of reporting parliamentary debates to an act of downright obstruction committed on their behalf by Edmund Burke. When in March, 1771, Lord Mayor Crosby was sent to the Tower for protecting the reporters of the London *Evening Mail*, who had been ordered into arrest, Burke took up the reporters' cause in the House. Mr. Reginald Palgrave, in his interesting little monograph on the House of Commons, of which he is Clerk-Assistant, tells us how this was done :—"Burke could not prevent the committal of the printers; but he made the proceeding look absurd; he made members sick of the job. For twelve long hours—from five o'clock one afternoon till five o'clock next morning—by twenty-three divisions, by farcical motions, by jest, by every kind of absurd proposal, did Burke delay and make contemptible the attempt to silence the newspapers. The result of that victory of the 12th of March, 1771, is most conspicuous: the gallery, namely, which runs across the House above the Speaker's chair."

MILITARY NEWS.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR DONALD STEWART arrived at Morar on Saturday last by train from Agra, under the usual shower of honours and compliments. He was accompanied by Captain G. Haines, Interpreter and Aide-de-Camp; Major-General Sir G. R. Greaves, Adjutant-General; Colonel Sanford, Quarter-Master-General, Colonel E. F. Chapman, Military Secretary; Colonel Hughes, Deputy Adjutant-General; and Surgeon-Major R. W. Davies. On the platform to receive him were Sir Lepel Griffin, Colonel Bannerman, General Massy with his staff, and all the commanding officers and heads of departments. A correspondent says His Excellency appeared in excellent health and spirits, and in no way fatigued by the journey.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY is expected to arrive here from Kurrachee on Monday next, the 11th instant.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—It is premature to suppose that the Hyderabad Contingent Force will be abolished. The infantry regiments may be reduced to four, so that there will be an equal number of each arm of the service. Majors Fitzgerald and Walker, of the Cavalry, have returned from furlough, as also Captain Selfe, R. A. Lieutenant F. D. Welchman, B.S.C., of the Infantry, has been promoted to Captain.

CAPTAIN C. C. LINDSAY, R. A., goes from Poona to Mhow, to take up the duties of Adjutant, Royal Artillery, Mhow Division.

A DETACHMENT from the North Lancashire Regiment at Allahabad proceeds to Chunar on the 15th instant, to relieve the detachment of the 2nd Lincolnshire now garrisoning the fort there.

THE Government of India, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, have decided to reduce the number of British medical officers for service in India, and to carry out the measure during the present trooping season. The number fixed for service in future is 300, namely :—200 to be stationed in Bengal, 50 to be stationed in Madras, and 50 for Bombay, being in the proportion of five executive medical officers for every 1,000 British troops.

THE Government of India have fixed the number of syces in Cavalry regiments serving in the three Presidencies, as under :—

BENGAL.

Jemadar syces	2
Hospital syces	2
Syces for non-commissioned officers	70
Syces for privates	139
Total	213

MADRAS.

Jemadar syces	6
Syces for non-commissioned officers	70
Syces for privates	82
Total	158

BOMBAY.

Jemadar syces	2
Hospital syces	2
Muccadums of syces	6
Syces for non-commissioned officers......	70
Syces for privates	109
Total	189

THE following are stated by the Allahabad paper to be some of the results of the inquiry by Colonel Walker into the working of the Small Arms Ammunition Factory at Kirkee :—

'One result of these measures is that the defective Martini-Henri and Snider ammunition remaining unissued must now be broken up, at a cost of nearly five lakhs of rupees. The defects of manufacture are attributed to inadequate supervision, inferior accommodation, inefficient subordinates, and unskilled artificers; but it is worthy of note that the responsible officers of the Ordnance Department failed to report to Government either the existence of these defects, or that complaints had been made by the troops from time to time for several years past; nor were the Government made aware of these serious evils until the year 1880, when the first intimation of inferior ammunition reached them from—the colony of Natal! The Government, we understand, have now requested the Secretary of State to send out a competent officer from England, with special technical qualifications, to initiate and carry out the reforms which have been proposed by Lieutenant-Colonel Walker. The decision of the authorities in respect of the officers successively responsible for the mismanagement which has rendered this factory a source of danger, instead of assistance, to the State is now awaited, one may imagine with some anxiety by those who are principally interested in the event."

RIFLE SHOOTING.

WE have received a copy of the conditions of the Northern India Rifle Association Volunteer contest, which are as follow :—Ten shots at 300 yards and ten at 500 yards with Government Martini-Henry rifles only; any position at both ranges; Army regulation targets. Members and associates of the N. I. R. Association are allowed one entry free. The entrance fee is Rs. 2, and competitors may shoot as often as they please on payment of the fee each time. Last year some members of the B. V. R. won good prizes in this match, and no doubt this year they will have a shot at it. If the competitions take place at Coorla, they should be held in the afternoon, when there is much more chance of decent scores being made than in the morning.

GENERAL WILSON AT BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, 5th December.

THE Hon'ble General Wilson arrived at Bangalore yesterday morning, and was received at the station by General Payn, and a large number of military men, as also by Mr. Sandford, the Acting British Resident. There was a guard of honour from the 15th Regiment, M. N. I., with band and colours. General Wilson is the guest of General Payn during his stay here. Although his visit to the station is strictly un-official, yesterday he went round the station, and inspected the barracks and the water works on the Ulsoor Lake. This morning there was a parade of all the troops in garrison, in honour of the General's visit, and the display was very good. The time appointed for the parade was half-past seven, and punctual to the minute, the General appeared on the ground, and he, General Payn and staff rode down the line, and inspected each corps. The usual order on such occasions was taken up: the Royal Horse Artillery was on the right, then came the two Cavalry Regiments, the 12th Lancers, and the 1st Light Cavalry, next followed the 43rd Regiment, the 15th M. N. I., the 4th M. N. I., the Sappers, and last, and least the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers. Very few of the last named corps turned out, and it was the general opinion that if they could not show up better on parade, they should have remained at home. After General Wilson had inspected the line he took up his position near the flag, and then the march past began. After this, the Infantry marched past in column, which being concluded, the mounted corps trotted before the General, and then came the best part of the parade, the gallop past of the R. H. A., and the two Cavalry Regiments. This part of the morning's performance was gone through in first-rate style, and gained general applause. The whole force then advanced in review order, and saluted, and all except the Sappers left the crowd. As a detachment of this corps had taken part in the war in Egypt, General Wilson had the men in garrison drawn up before him, in order that he might address them. He said :—

Colonel Sim, Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and men of the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners.—I am indeed glad that my short and necessariiy hurried visit to this Presidency has enabled me to make the acquaintance of so distinguished a regiment as this is. You have indeed a proud record of war services, commencing with Seringapatam, and ending with the short yet brilliant campaign from which two of your companies have but recently returned. Between the periods abovementioned, Java, China, Scind, Persia, Burmah, Abyssinia, Afghanistan, and Egypt each in its turn has been witness to your useful and valuable labours on service, and you have everywhere earned for your battalion, by your discipline, valor in the field, loyalty, and devotion to the Queen-Empress of India, a widespread reputation. The two companies recently in Egypt under the able command of Major Hamilton have well sustained your previous history. Nay, by their admirable conduct they have indeed added to your previous high character and good name. It may gratify those whom I now address if I tell them that there have been many observant witnesses of the valuable work performed in Egypt, and a distinguished R. E. officer who recently returned to Simla from Cairo expressed praise of their conduct in no stinted terms. But, further than this, a few days ago, as I passed through Bombay, the Admiral Commanding the R. N. Squadron in the Eastern Seas did me the honour to call upon me, and, although I put no question to him on the subject, he voluntarily spoke in high praise of the valuable work they had preformed and that had come under his immediate notice. I think that an observation such as this coming from so very distinguished an officer as Admiral Sir W. Hewett cannot be otherwise than extremely gratifying to the men of this Battalion. On behalf of the Government of India I thank the men of the two companies for their services, and desire to assure them that they have fully realised the expectations formed by H. E. the Viceroy's Government when they were selected to represent the Madras Army in a campaign in which one of H. M's sons has taken a prominent part. I hope that you will shortly receive the decorations which the Queen Empress of India has been graciously pleased to confer upon you as a reward for your services, You have won them well, and may you wear them long. Colonel Sim, I will only add that from what the Lieutenant General tells me of your Corps and from what I myself have seen of it this morning, it seems to me that its efficiency and appearance reflect great credit upon you, and upon all under your command,

The men were then allowed to go home and the parade came to a close. It was a splended morning, and the manœuvres of the troops was seen to perfection. I ought to mention one little incident, which I fance, is unique in this part of India. There was a Mahommedan General present at the review, namely General Doub Sahib, of Afghanistan, who is to reside in this station. He is a fine, soldierly-looking man, with a thoroughly Afghan cast of countenance, and it was surprising to see how perfectly at home he seemed to be. His life in Bangalore must appear very monotonous, after the stirring career that he led in his native country. General Wilson leaves for Madras to-night, and will take the first steamer for Calcutta.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL, the HONORABLE T. E. WILSON, C. B., C. S. I., returned to Madras this (Wednesday) morning, by them ail train, accompanied by Major Kenny Herbert. He was received at the Central Station by Brigadier General R. C. Stewart, Colonel Galloway, Colonel Hankin, Colonel Faunce, Brigade Major Curtois, Major McLeod, Major Atkinson, Major A. G. Spencer, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, and a few others. A guard of honor, consisting of fifty rank and file from the 26th Regiment N. I., with the band, under the command of Lieutenant Dobbie, was drawn up at the station.—*Madras Mail.*

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.—The barometer has risen slightly on the north and north-west coast of the Bay, from Chittagong round to Masulipatam, but has fallen elsewhere, quickly in the extreme north-west and west. The highest pressures now lie between Ajmere and Jubbulpore. The wind is light in force, blowing from the north-west and west down the Gangetic Valley and from the north over the Bay. The weather is cloudy in Upper Punjab and parts of Madras, and cloudless elsewhere. The only rainfall has been slight showers at Akyab.

BOMBYA TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the weekly meeting of the Council held yesterday, there were present :—Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C. S. I., chairman; Mr. E. B. Carroll, Colonel Merewether, Dr. Blanc, Captain Morland, the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I., Mr. R. M. Sayani, Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, Mr. Muncherjee N. Banajee, and Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST.

The Council resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction a grant of Rs. 5,000, from surplus cash balance, to meet excess on the grant for payment of interest on house rate market and supplementary market loans. This excess is due to the fact that this year the amount of unclaimed arrears of interest drawn has been much larger than usual; last year there was a saving of about Rs. 6,000, as that amount remained undrawn.

A THREAT OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

A letter, dated 1st instant, was read from Mr. Tookaram Vittoo, contractor, praying that he may be paid his bills, aggregating Rs. 12,000, namely, (1) Rs. 4,500 for annual repairs to Municipal buildings, (2) Rs. 4,500 on account of Warden-Road, (3) Rs. 2,300 for constructing drain at Hancock Bridge, and (4) Rs. 700 on account of Queen's-road footpath, due by the Municipality since 1881; and adding that if they are not paid within a few days he will be obliged to take legal proceedings for the recovery of the same.

It was stated that it was the applicant's own fault that he did not apply for payment at the time when he ought to have done so. It was resolved to inform him that he should communicate with the Municipal Commissioner.

THE PROPOSED ROAD FROM KHETWADI TO GRANT-ROAD.

The Secretary read the report of the works committee on the proposals contained in the Commissioner's letter No. 9600 of 1882. The committee recommended that the Corporation be asked to sanction the exdenditure of Rs. 61,234, from surplus cash balance, to meet the cost of the projected extension of Charni-road through Khetwadi to Grant-road. The committee also made certain suggestions with regard to the principles on which tramways should be allowed to be laid in new-made roads.

The text of the works committee's report is as follows :—The works committee beg to report that, as requested by the Council, they have considered the proposals contained in the Municipal Commissioner's letter, No. 9600 of 1882, on the subject of the projected extension of the Charni-road in the direction of Khetwady and Grant-road. In dealing with this question, the Committee discussed the following principles in regard to the acquisition of land for road improvement :—The buying of land for special street improvement. 2. The taking up of ground under the set back section of the Municipal Acts, for ordinary street improvement. 3. The liability of the Corporation in respect of either class of land having regard to possible tramway extension, and the consequent additional liability imposed on the Municipality in purchasing back from the Tramway Company the Company's rights over such land. 4. The comparative usefulness of different roads in special connection with the new thoroughfare from Portuguese Church-street, Girgaum, to the Grant-road. The recommendation which the Committee now beg to make to the Council on these points are :—1. That the Corporation be applied to to sanction the completion of the new road from Portuguese Church-street to Grant-road at a cost of Rs. 61,234. 2. That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to frame certain new sections for the approval of the Corporation with a view to such sections being submitted to the Government of Bombay, in the Legislative Department, for inclusion in the amended Municipal Act. That these sections be so drafted as to reserve to the Corporation the power of granting or withholding sanction to all proposed extensions of the Tramway Company's lines in roads that are laid out or improved for special purposes otherwise than by the enforcement of the ordinary set-back improvement.

On the motion of Mr. Banajee, seconded by Mr. Sayani, it was unanimously resolved that the proposals of the works committee be carried out.

THE COMMISSIONER'S BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The Council considered the detailed statement of expenditure of the Town Council and Corporation establishment. The salary of the Secretary was passed at Rs. 700 per month, making Rs. 8,400. On the motion of Mr. Sayani, seconded by Mr. Mandlik, it was resolved that the personal allowance for approved service to Mr. Barrow be increased by Rs. 50, making it Rs. 350 per month, from 1st April next, and that it be increased by Rs. 50 per year until it reaches the maximum amount of Rs. 500 a month.

The detailed statement for the Council and Corporation was passed at Rs. 43,140.

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

At the request of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the Council next considered the detailed statement of the police expenditure. Sir Frank Souter, being personally concerned with a proposition that was to be made, left the chair and went out; and Captain Morland was called to the chair, on the motion of Mr. Raghunath Khote.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said.—In connection with the first item of the Police Budget, I beg to move, in accordance with the notice which I have given, that the personal allowance hitherto received by the Commissioner of Police be increased by Rs. 250 per mensem. I do not think it is necessary for me to say much to recommend my motion to the favourable consideration of the Council. Sir Frank Souter was appointed Commissioner of Police in this city in the year 1864, and as you will admit, from that time up to the present day he has performed the highly enerous and responsible duties of his office with zeal, energy, and ability. The salary of the Commissioner of Police was fixed in the year 1865 by the Government of India, under the scheme of re-organization framed by Colonel Bruce, at Rs. 1,700 per mensem, besides house rent. Sir Frank Souter continued to receive this salary till the year 1870, when in consideration of the valuable services rendered by him to the city, the Bench of Justices granted him a personal allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem. Since then the Council is well aware how creditably Sir Frank has performed the duties of his highly responsible post. Year after year the Chief Magistrate, on behalf of himself and his colleagues, has complimented him on his zeal and efficiency in maintaining order, and the detection of crime, in a large and mixed population like that of Bombay; and our own Government, as well as the Government of India and the Secretary of State have repeatedly borne testimony to and expressed their approval of the high state of efficiency of our police. For the energy, the ability, and the success with which Sir Frank Souter has now for many years managed the large force under his control, and ensured the safety of life and property in our city, you will all agree with me that this vigorous and resolute officer is fully deserving of the increase to his personal allowance proposed by me. If I am asked whether the Town Council or the Corporation have any right to initiative in discussing the remuneration of the Commissioner of Police considering the present relation between the Corporation and the police, I would refer the Council to the Government Resolution on the re-organization of the police in 1865. It runs thus: "The permanent salary of the Police Commissioner should be not less than Rs. 1,700, besides house accommodation. It will be for the Justices to decide hereafter whether the pay shall be raised permanently, or in the case of any individual Police Commissioner whose services they may desire to retain." At the time the Government passed this Resolution the Municipality was under the control of the Bench of Justices. The present Corporation are the successors of the Bench of Justices so far as the management of the Municipality is concerned; and it is now for the Corporation, on the recommendation of the Town Council, to decide whether the salary of the Commissioner of Police shall be furtherraised in the shape of an increase to the personal allowance which was granted to him in the year 1870. I think there is but one opinion on the subject, and I have no doubt my proposal will meet with your cordial approval. Gentlemen, under the law, as it now stands, the sanction of Government will be necessary to the increase of pay which I have proposed, after it passes this Council and the Corporation.

Mr. Khote seconded the proposition.

Dr. Blanc said he would have been happy to second the proposition had he not been anticipated by Mr. Khote. The proposed increase was fair on account of the personal qualifications of the individual, but it was fair also when they remembered that all Government servants, whose services were long and highly appreciated as Sir Frank Souter's were, granted personal allowances in proportion to their merits. Dr. Blanc hoped that the motion would be carried unanimously not only by the Council, but also by the Corporation, and that it would be approved by Government.

Mr. Dosabhoy's motion was slightly modified and passed unanimously as follows :—That the Corporation be recommended to request Government to increase the personal allowance received by the present Commissioner of Police by Rs. 250 per mensem, and that provision be made in the police budget accordingly. The Town Council beg to record that, in passing the police budget at this amount, they do so upon the distinct understanding that the Municipality are in no way prejudiced thereby in relation to such changes as may be introduced upon the passing of the Local Government Acts now under consideration.

The detailed statement of police expenditure was was then passed at Rs. 3,71,254.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ESTVBLISHMENT.

The detailed statement of the Municipal Commissioner's establishment was passed at Rs. 65,983 without any discussion.

CONTROLLER'S ESTABLISHMENT.

The establishment for the Controller's Department (including audit, account, and stores departments) was passed at Rs. 48,990.

THE FIRE BRIGADE.

The detailed steatement of the Fire Brigade Department was, without any discussion, passed at Rs. 75,151.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Ollivant stated that he had not made any provision in the budget for medical relief, because he considered that, before they gave any new advantages to old districts of the city, they were bound to give to all districts the advantages which other districts enjoyed. If the halalcore service was necessary in one part of the city, it should be extended to all which was not thecase at present. He was not opposed to the project for medical relief, but until money was available he could not propose to introduce the measure.

Dr. Blanc thought that the question of medical relief should not be postponed. A large sum of money was spent upon one object, a very good object and one of great importance, the conservancy of the city; but the present works of the Helth Department, however perfect it might be, would not reach all diseases. There was a certain proportion of diseases which might be modified to a certain extent by great cleanliness; but they could not be entirely avoided. The Health Department was simply a large conservancy department and nothing more; they simply removed sewage and town sweepings, and did little or nothing to relieve disease in the manner he proposed. He was sorry to see that an item for medical attendance was not inserted in the budget. In every civilized city provision was made for medical attendance for the poor; but in Bombay, while lakhs were spent in the removal of rubbish, nothing was done in the direction of providing medical attendance. Dr. Blanc trusted that the Commissioner would not postpone the question much longer. He thought that a scheme might be introduced as a tentative measure, and that a small amount might be sanctioned to provide the poor with medicine and medical comforts.

Captain Morland said he thought with the Municipal Commissioner that registration and medical attendance should march hand in hand. He though that it was generally admitted that the presentt statistics were utterly unreliable. They must have a register of the causeof which people died before they could treat them.

Mr. Mandlik, whilst agreeing with the principle of giving medical assistance to the poor, thought that they were already spending as much as they could afford in this direction. They were paying Rs. 36,000 for the Goculdas Tejpall Hospital; Rs. 15,000 for vaccination purposes; and Rs. 19,000 in other ways; and they were mulcted in the sum of Rs. 15,000 for the administration of the C. D. Act. He doubted whether medical relief could practically be extended in the way Dr. Blanc proposed. Mr. Mandlik thought that house-to-house visitation was impracticable in India, and that it would not be introduced with advantage in Bombay. If anything was done, Mr. Mandlik thought that a great deal of good might be accomplished by the distribution of cheap indigenous drugs in preference to foreign drugs.

Mr. Carroll suggested the introduction of the scheme experimentally on a small scale.

The chairman said that he was strongly in favour of the project himself, and he had no doubt that the Commissioner would give the subject his attention and bring a scheme forward.

The Municipal Commissioner said that he hoped it was understood that he did not object to the scheme. They must cut their coat according to their cloth; and the best time for discussing the subject would be when the new works were considered. When that time came, he would lay before the Council a scheme for discussion.

The subject was then allowed to drop.

ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.

The detailed statement of this department was then considered and passed at Rs. 1,42,248.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The consideration of the rest of the items in the Public Health Department's statement was taken up, and sections 1 and 2 were passed, without any discussion, at Rs. 7,86,251-12-8. The total estimate of expenditure for the Health Department was, after discussion upon some of the items, passed at Rs. 9,29,977.

Mr. Mandlik suggested that the details of new works be circulated at once for the consideration of the members.

The Council then adjourned until next Friday.

THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of this society was held on Thursday evening, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. The hall was filled with natives and a few Europeans. About two dozen delegates, representing the branches of the society established in different parts of India and Ceylon, were present at the meeting. On the platform waved the banner of the Society, displaying symbolical mysteries. About thirty-nine shields, with inscriptions of the time and places where the branches of the society have been started, were hung round the hall. On the motion of Rao Bahadoor Gopalrao Haree Deshmookh, seconded by Mr. K. M. Shroff, Mr. Sinnett, Editor of the *Pioneer*, who had come down from Allahabad, occupied the chair.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said.—The business is to celebrate the seventh anniversary since the foundation in New York, and the fourth that has been held since the head-quarters were transfered to Bombay. We have the pleasure of welcoming a large number of delegates from various branches of the Society scattered all over India, and from each of them we hope to bear some account of the progress that has been made with the work of the Society in the places they represent. We have also to hear from the President-founder, Colonel Olcott, a general report on the progress of the whole society. That this report will be satisfactory in its nature the aspect of this meeting affords us at starting good ground for hope. The Society has now been established in Bombay for nearly four years, and has effectually lived down the misapprehension by which its earliest efforts were attended. Many friends of the Society were indignant to find that any misapprehensions were possible, but although I certainly count myself among its warmest friends, I do not see reason to be surprised at the development of mistrust and vague suspicion at first. The public could hardly fail to see the aspect of this movement in the beginning. Two foreigners coming to set up a large organisation in India could hardly expect to escape suspicion at the outset of their operations, nor to avoid engendering among ordinary worldly-minded people, an impression that they must have some private ends to gain, or some unexplained objects to serve. In a measure the natural uncertainty concerning their designs to which I refer, was shared at first by the constituted authorities, but to a much more limited extent I think than some exaggerated report may have led some of you to imagine. It is the clear duty of constituted authorities in every country to watch the proceedings of foreign visitors who call public-meeting and address the people. And the only way by which such watchfulness can be carried out is by means of the regular agents which constituted authorities employ. In the present case, however, I am confident in saying that the attention which the founder of the Theosophical Society excited led in an exceedingly short time to the conclusion that their attitude and objects were altogether blameless, even if the philanthropic dreams by which they were animated might be vain and chimerical. Gentlemen, it is from a mistrustful generation, and not from a liberal-minded Government, that the founder of the Theosophical Society have had to encounter opposition amongst the representatives of authority. The founders of this society have come to number many of their best friends, but among the people to whose welfare they have devoted their lives, they have encountered much cheering support it is true, but some hostility and opposition. This opposition seems to have sprung partly from the inability under which some persons find themselves to believe in a philanthropy that is perfectly pure-hearted, and in connexion with which there are no personal objects to gain, and partly from the sensitive dislike which so many of us entertain for any philosophical views which can in any way be construed as hostile to our own particular religious faith. Now the Theosophical as a Society, though in no sense of the word an irreligious Society, is a Society of no specific religion. One of the ends it has in view is to promote a searching investigation into the original basis and foundations of all religions, with the idea rather of justifying all than of overthrowing any. But in the magazine which is the organ of the Society, and in speeches which have been made from time to time by its representative criticisms, have often been put forward which have found fault with the external modern developments,—now of one religion and now of another. In this way it has come to pass that the devotees of more than one religion have resented the utterances of various members of the society as indicating a special hostility on the part of the society to their own particular faith. But no impression can be more erroneous than one which would picture the society as either the champion or the foe of any particular faith. That of which it is the champion is Truth, some portion of which underlies every religion which has ever won its way in the world: that of which it is the foe, is error, with which every religion after long use in the world becomes more or less encrusted. But even this philosophical search for Truth is hardly the primary object of the society. That object is promoted by the philosophical search for Truth, as I hope directly to show that object itself is that pressed in the foremost watchword of the Society, Universal Brotherhood. (Cheers. Now Universal Brotherhood is not a new idea, and the society is sometimes unfavourably criticised for taking it as a watchword, on the ground that it is too vague an idea to be realised, and too vast to be otherwise than Utopian. But first of all it should be remembered in our favour that there never was a time or a country in which an effort in the direction of establishing a feeling of Universal Brotherhood was more urgently needed than it needed in this country now (loud cheers); and secondly, we maintain that the Theosophical Society comes before the world with a modification of the old and hitherto unrealised idea, which renders it less vague than it has been hither to, if not less vast, and certainly more practical. For hitherto universal brotherhood has been preached as the brotherhood of this or that religious denomination. Now we Theosophists preach the idea as divorced from all denominational exclusiveness and as embracing all seekers for truth, whatever their creed may be, and, of necessity, whatever their race. In this way the watchword of the society in its application to India may be translated into an appeal to all well-wishers of India, to do good to India in the way in which good most requires to be done,—in the way of pointing out fields of intellectual activity in which the cultivated men of all races which inhabit India may work together, and feel themselves brotherly in mind, and thus in the progress of time, as their intellect inspires their sympathies, truly brotherly in feeling. Gentlemen, there is only one way in which you can bring together races of people who differ from each other in habits, tastes, and pursuits. You must show each that it really has something to gain from the other. Not in any ignoble sense of the term, but in the sense in which all men of real culture must necessarily gain from association with each other. A merely philanthropic desire to promote good feeling in India for good feeling's sake is merely equivalent to saying the thing ought to be done. But the leaders of the Theosophical Society have this peculiarity as compared with all other philanthropists I know of who have declared for the same good object, that they go on to show how the thing can be done. They have discovered the true channel through which sympathies may flow between Europeans and Asiatics. That channel is philosophical study, in which the two main races which constitute the Indo-British nation are the complement of each other. The Theosophical Society shows European thinkers how the rich stores of ancient Aryan philosophy contains, disguised perhaps by symbology, but none the less intelligibly when the symbology is interpreted—that which I for one should call the absolute truth about spiritual things, and which at all events all intelligent students must recognise as a most valuable contribution to the purely speculative philosophies of the West. Let any European of culture, of any nationality, realise the true esoteric meaning of oriental philosophies—and further more by personal association with cultivated natives of this country, let him realise the great flexibility and acuteness of perception which characterises the Indian mind in regard to philosophical ideas, and he will certainly find a bond of sympathy with, and a motive of, respect for India that cannot fail to put him in a new attitude of mind towards the people of this country generally. In the same way let the Indian philosopher realise by working with the European how much even his own philosophy has to gain by contact with the clear practical methods of thought which European science teaches, and a reciprocal feeling of respect will be developed on his part, a respect not merely for the valuable practical every-day qualities of the European character with which every one is familiar, but for that quality in the European mind which renders it in philosophical speculation as I have said before the complement of the other.

The chairman remarked that a great many people knew nothing about the secret history of the society. The society was not founded primarily for the study of occult sciences; but its inception was due to the brotherhood. He thought the time had come when a knowledge of the occult sciences, and the philanthropic idea which gathered round that knowledge, might be disclosed to people who had an ardent sympathy with that kind of study; and in order that this work might be accomplished, the brotherhood had pitched upon one of the few people willing to make such a complete sacrifice as devotion to this work involved. Madame Blavatsky was selected for this work, and she chose for her associate Colonel Olcott. The two personages were thus brought together and launched on their career. The society was of an occult origin, and it had its commencement in the desire on the part of the brotherhood to do good to humanity. He did not think himself that there was any room for ambiguity about the position of the society. Its origin was perfectly intelligible; its work was clearly marked out for it; it had so far been most successful; and looking at the meeting, he defied anybody to dispute that position. (Applause.) The chairman then called upon the treasurer to read his report.

The report was read. The treasurer also read telegrams received from the Thakore of Wudhwan, Shree Harisingjee of Sihore, and the secretary of the Nellore branch of the society, expressive of their sympathy with the object of the society, and regretting their inability to attend the meeting.

Rao Bahadoor Gopalrao Huri Deshmookh then addressed the meeting. He said theosophy had three great aims—universal brotherhood; inquiry and investigation into ancient philosophy, science, and literature, particularly of India; and investigation into the mysterious powers of nature. The speaker explained at length that a cultivation of these objects would be greatly beneficial to a country divided by so many sects and castes and interests.

Baboo Norendronath Sen, Editor of the *Indian Mirror*, was introduced byt he chairman as a delegate from the Bengal branch of the Theosophical Society. In the course of a long address, he extolled the objects of the society, and exhorted the people to shake off provincial jealousy, and working hand in hand, contribute to the great work of national progress. (Cheers.) They had received proofs of the most incontrovertible character of the existence of the Himalayan brotherhood. (Applause.) There was no institution in all India more useful, and cherishing higher and nobler objects, than the Theosophical Society, founded by men to whom they were deeply indebted for working at an enormous sacrifice from the purest and noblest motives. (Cheers.) Though Europeans by birth, Colonel Olcott and Madame Blavatsky were Hindus at heart. (Applause.) Yes, better Hindus than many of them. In former days it was the privilege of the East to teach the West, but now by a strange fatality the position was reversed. (Hear, hear.) The illustrious founders of the society were not adventurers, as some silly people would call them. Let them recall to mind the glorious past of India, and let them not be so unpatriotic and heartless as to withhold from them the right hand of fellowship. The speaker was convinced that India could not have better and more sincere friends. (Cheers.) They were reviled and laughed at by people—sometimes even by his own countrymen—who knew little about these personages. As a Hindu he was ashamed of their conduct. India was not dead, but asleep, and educated natives must devote all their energy to rouse her from her lethargy. As a humble journalist, who had taken to that profession at an early age, solely with the desire of doing some good to his country, he had allied himself with a movement in which he had found all the important factors of the future advancement of this country. The speaker then recounted a number of virtues pertaining to the head and heart which, according to him, theosophy would foster and develope. There were no better friends of natives, he continued, than their chairman, Mr. Hume, formerly a Secretary to the Government of India (cheers), and others whom he was not privileged to name. Under the present system of education, the natives were losing their nationality, so much so that they would in a few years become a set of dark Englishmen. (Laughter and cheers.) But, happily for them, theosophy had come to their rescue. The Hindus had no more idea of their sacred *Shastras* than the man in the moon; the educational policy had been a mistaken one from the beginning, and it had done more harm than good. The natives had lost respect for their ancestors, and faith in their religion, without getting anything in substitution. As the speaker proceeded to "turn to the other features of theosophy," the audience showed signs of impatience. After momentary quiet was restored, the speaker went on to say that man, who was the "paragon of animals," and made in the image of God, should not be a slave to circumstances. The Baboo discoursed for some time upon the subject of love and truth, the duties and responsibilities of educated natives, the benefits of English rule, and kindred topics. But as time wore on, the audience showed, by renewed hisses and interruptions, that they wished the speaker to cut short his harangue. Mr. Norendronath, having taken the hint, wound up by saying that with Queen Victoria as "mother Empress," and with India as their mother country, they had much to be grateful for. (Loud cheers.)

The chairman said that his friend Baboo Norendronath had taxed their patience to some extent. But a more admirable exposition of the whole theosophical position had not been heard for a long time ("Question!" and applause.) The speeches to be delivered by the other delegates would be exceedingly short, each of them not occupying more than five minutes.

Two delegates from Madras and Lahore respectively then addressed the meeting, the young Mahomedan who had come from the North-West speaking in Hindee. As their hearts were full of the subject of their discourse, they totally forgot the limitation as to time. Mr. Gopinath, of Lahore, created amusement by his eloquent apostrophe to India, in the manner of a person addressing his lady-love. The audience again showing some signs of impatience, the chairman had to alter the original programme, by which the speech of Colonel Olcott was to follow the speeches of the delegates. The chairman asked Colonel Olcott to address the meeting, adding that those who did not care to stay afterwards for the speeches of the remaining delegates might withdraw. Colonel Olcott, before entering upon his discourse, said that he had had some experience of public assemblages, and had always learnt to respect the majesty of the majority (a laugh); and with the permission of the chairman, he therefore proposed to put the question to the vote, whether the meeting wished him to go on with his remarks at that stage of the proceedings, or whether they would first hear "those eminent men from different parts of India who had come here to testify the feeling of brotherhood now prevailing throughout the length and breadth of the land." The Colonel said that those who wished that the programme should be altered might say "aye," and those opposed to it might say "no." The call was eagerly responded to by the audience, and it was soon declared that the "ayes" had it.

Colonel. Olcott then gave a brief summary of the working of the society. He said he wished, in the first place, to give expression to the feeling, which prevailed throughout *Aryawat*, of gratitude to the gentleman who occupied the chair (loud cheers), for his loyal devotion and his kindly sympathy with this unfortunate country. (Cheers.) The society had been struggling against great difficulties, great misconceptions, and much unkindness; but it was a proud day, indeed, for the founders of the society that they could see around the platform men from the four quarters of India and Ceylon, to testify, each on behalf of the society which he represented, the interest and affection inspired by theosophy throughout the land. India need not despair if her future, as the society numbered among its members judges, journalists, lawyers, and other men successful in various walks of life. (Applause.) He could say that in the aggregate the society had been productive of much practical good already, putting aside, if they pleased, the sentimental ties of brotherhood, and the investigation of the occult sciences, which last had no great attraction for many of them. Colonel Olcott then referred to the practical steps taken by the Theosophical Society to revive the ancient literature of India. He also spoke of the Sanskrit schools established by him in Ceylon, Bareilly, Guntoor, and other places. Many of the theosophists were engaged in studying mesmerism, and Shree Hunsraj of Kathiawad, having learnt this science, had effected a number of cures. At London some of their prominent members had united themselves with men like Professor Balfour Stewart and Henry Sedgwick for the purpose of making investigations into matters which were objects of derision with many people. The society which had Balfour Stewart in it could not be a society of chimerical schemers. Furthermore, some of the members of this society were engaged in translating Max Müller's lectures and the works of other English authors into the vernaculars. At a recent lecture delivered by him in the Town Hall, he recommended that the Parsees should form an archæological society for carrying on researches in Armenia and other places for their sacred books of antiquity, and he was glad to say that such a society had been formed and Madame Blavatsky was asked to co-operate with it. (Applause.) The present was the last anniversary of the parent society in Bombay, not because they were tired of Bombay, or Bombay was tired of them; but as twenty-nine out of the thirty-nine branches of the society lay in the eastern portion of this country, it was found more converient and economical to be on that side of India; and with that view they had purchased a fine property at Madras in a healthy locality. The speaker continued that being always accustomed to make practical suggestions on occasions like these, he would recommend that the people of India should start a national fund for the promotion of national education and Aryan literature. At the end of his speech Colonel Olcott was greeted with loud cheers.

Here the chairman waited for some time to give people an opportunity to withdraw, if they chose. Some of the audience hereupon left the hall. About eight more delegates then successively addressed the meeting. Generally speaking, they rejoiced over the past, bewailed the present, and were hopeful of the future. They all agreed that something like the Theosophical Society was wanted for the regeneration of India. The delegates spoke in English, with the exception of a Pundit from Bhaugulpore, who addressed the audience in Sanskrit. The learned Pundit illustrated his remarks by a good deal of gesticulation; but as he spoke in the language of the dead, his eloquence was thrown away upon the audience, who soon began to resort to the usual methods of testifying their impatience. The Pundit had therefore, to make a much shorter speech than he probably desired. The proceedings having already occupied nearly three hours, the chairman had to again alter the original programme, declaring that as the report of the speeches intended to be delivered by the remaining delegates would appear in due course in the society's journal, no further time should be occupied.

Mr. K. M. Shroff, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, remarked that those sensitive people who were theosophists at heart, but were afraid of being ridiculed if they joined the society, should take heart from the exemplary moral courage displayed by the chairman.

The chairman, in acknowledging the vote of thanks, said that the Simla Ecclectical Society, of which he was the President, was first looked upon with something like ridicule; but now people at Simla viewed the proceedings of the society in quite a different light. Occult science was a great reality, and the great professors of occult science, the Brothers, were worthy of their profound respect. The chairman said the feeling that occultism was a reality was spreading, and would bring a considerable accession of Europeans from Simla. Occult study was gaining ground in London in a very remarkable way, and a great society had lately been started in that city, called the Society for Psychical Research, which was nothing more than the Theosophical Society minus its philanthropy. The chairman said further that the Ecclectical Society at Simla had been the outcome of his own relations with one of the *Mahatmas*, of whom he could only speak with the most profound respect and reverence. (Cheers.)

The meeting then separated.

THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I request the favour of your according me a small corner in your journal for the few following lines? In your issue of this day's date I see a leader of yours advocating the cause and justification of the ruling of Doctor Blanc, who is in charge of the European General Hospital; but since I perceive that you have been somewhat erroneously informed upon the subject, I think a few suggestions will not be misplaced. In the first instance, you support the action of the surgeon-in-charge in putting a stop to the visiting hours of 9 to 11 a. m., on the supposition of visitors being an intrusion and a nuisance, inasmuch as they are in the habit of smoking, playing chess, &c., with the patients in the wards. I have been a pretty constant visitor to that hospital for the past four years, and with rare exceptions, I can positively affirm that I never found visitors perpetrating such offences; but on the contrary, saw patients themselves freely smoking, and playing chess, &c., among themselves. Again, you lay much stress upon the fact that visitors frequently remain spectators of the medical examination the patients sometimes have to undergo whilst the doctor is on his round of visits. On this point two issues suggest themselves: the first, if any person has really been so ignorant as to commit such breach of etiquette, a word whispered, I feel confident, would have been sufficient to secure the doctor the privacy he desired; and next, did Dr. Blanc but follow in the footsteps of his predecessors, of walking the wards between 7 and 9 a. m., he would not be bored by the obnoxious presence and intrusion of visitors during that time. The European General Hospital is a Government institution, and has been materially assisted by the public, to wit, the Endowment Fund; and when such changes were contemplated I think the least courtesy that might have been accorded to the public should have been an intimation in the local papers, or public opinion solicited for the convenience of all. But he has usurped the right vested in him, and used his prerogative. You state that passes will be granted for those desirous of visiting friends; well, I shall not enter into details of the inconvenience, disappointments, detentions, &c., which applicants will perhaps have to suffer by such a proceeding, and perhaps the invidious distinction in the dispensation of such passes, since he will have the prerogative of using his discretion, and none to gainsay him. To say the least of it, the action is decidedly an arbitrary ruling. And yet there is no reason why the surgeon in charge of such hospital should not strike out on a path of his own, had grave reasons presented themselves; but the reasons put forward in your leader scarcely warrant it. The principal time the public can spare for visiting friends in the hospital is between 9 and 10 a. m., and that too at great inconvenience and sacrifice to themselves; for be it remembered that we have to be in office from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., more frequently, though, up to 6 p. m. If the Surgeon-Major's valuable time is too much occupied between the hours of 7 and 9 a. m. to attend the hospital he has been appointed to, and he prefers the visitors' hours to walk the wards, why not concede to the public the privilege of admission during his own quondam hours, namely, from 7 to 9 a. m.? I trust Government, or whosoever the constituted authority may be, will not view the features of the case as mistakenly represented by you, but view it in its every bearing, as compared to the conduct and consideration of previous Surgeons-in-charge who have successively filled that post. As to the statement of treatment of well-to-do out-door patients, I am inclined to believe from the little I have seen that the exception has been magnified to a "frequent occurrence."

Dec. 6. MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Lecture, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5 p. m.
Band, Victoria Gardens, evening.
Gaiety Theatre: "Patience," 9 p. m.
Concert, Temple Bar, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 7th :—Hispania (s), from Liverpool; Burmah (s), Bussorah. Yesterday :—Clan Fraser (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 7th H. M. S. Philomel, for Persian Gulf. Yesterday :—Gwalior (s), London; Pandora (s), Trieste; Java (s), Kurrachee.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following programme of music will be played by His Excellency the Governor's band at the Victoria Gardens this evening :—

Quadrille	Lieder	Siewert
Overture..............	Giralda	Adam.
Valse	Thine Alone............	Meisster.
Selection	Elisir d'Amore	Donizetti.
Grand Selection	Les Huguenots	Meyerbeer.
Galop	Die Wilderer	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Hispania entered, and the s. s. Knight of the Bath and Gwalior left, the dock yesterday.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—Winning numbers for the month of November, 1882. Prizes of Rs. 10 each, which must be claimed within the current month :—

3 ans.	2 ans.	1½ an.	1 an.	¾ an.	½ an.
001603	007254	023031 024454	040877 115497 182925 298949 295468 316275	025487 091149 093240	018109 060502

THE MAIL-STEAMER.—Captain J. S. King was an additional passenger for Aden by the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Gwalior, which sailed yesterday with the European mails and passengers.

BERAR.—A correspondent writes :—The last week in November was rather an unusual one. There was rain in slight showers all over the districts: had it kept on much longer the jowari and cotton would have been damaged. The weather is now become settled.

REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—John McLochlan, a fireman of the steamship Caseopedia, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship. He was sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

SOUTH MAHRATTA RAILWAY.—The D. P. W. officials from the Eastern Deccan line have all now been transferred to different State railways. Some have gone to the Vizagapatam-Raipore survey. It is not certain when the train will run between Hudgi and Bijapore. There were heavy showers of rain on this side last week.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Mahadoo Amroota, a buggy-driver, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of having in his possession a tin box containing some medicines, valued at Rs. 3, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. Failing to render a satisfactory account how he became possessed of the box, he was fined Rs. 30.

PUGILISTIC SHETTIAS.—A personal encounter took place yesterday (Thursday) in broad daylight, and on the public road, near the Appa Bulvast's chowkee in Boodwar Peit, City, between two respectable persons, namely, a Shastree (whose name we are at present unable to ascertain) and a Vakeel of the District Court, by name Suddasio Wishwanath Putwardhun. It appears that the two parties accidentally met on the public thoroughfare, and had an altercation on some private matter. The quarrel commenced in words, and rose to such a pitch that the Shastree, in his hot ire, gave a severe slap on the face to the Vakeel, whose turban dislodged itself from his head, and rolled into a gutter of filthy water hard by. The Vakeel, in his turn, inflicted severe blows on the body of the Shastree with a stick. They have both sought redress in the Police Court.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE FATAL ASSAULT ON A EUROPEAN POLICE OFFICER.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, the case against George Peters and William Toft, who stand charged with assaulting and thereby causing the death of William Whitten, while in the discharge of his duty as an inspector of police, on the 12th ultimo, was resumed.

Mr. H. Cleveland, the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution.

At the close of the evidence for the prosecution the two prisoners were formally committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Thomas Edwards, who was with the prisoners Peters and Toft when the assault was committed upon Mr. Whitten, was also brought up on remand and charged before the same magistrate with assaulting and resisting police constable Sewram Bapoo while in the execution of his duty. He was convicted of the offence, and his worship, taking into consideration the time he had been detained in custody, fined him Rs. 5.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
SECOND SUNDAY IN ADVENT, DECEMBER 10.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11-30 a.m.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 50 and 48.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Litany.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 226, 204 and 203.

Daily Prayers—In the morning at 7-30, and in the evening at 5-30 o'clock. (Madras time at all services.)
The offertories will be devoted to the poor.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
SECOND SUNDAY IN ADVENT, DECEMBER 10.

8 a. m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.
6 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
WEEK-DAYS.—Morning Prayer daily, at 7-30 a.m.
Official time at all services.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.
SECOND SUNDAY IN ADVENT, DECEMBER 10.

7-30 a.m.—(Bombay time)—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Holy Communion. Hymns 243, 46 and 307.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
6 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 243, 47, and 52.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
SECOND SUNDAY IN ADVENT, DECEMBER 10.

6-30 a. m.—(Bombay time)—Holy Communion (Plain).
7-30 a. m.—Holy Communion (Choral) and Sermon.
10 a. m.—Matins.
5 p. m.—Children's Service.
6 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, CAMMATTEEPOORA.
SECOND SUNDAY IN ADVENT, DECEMBER 10.

4-30 p. m.—Sunday School.
6 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 46, 242 and 179.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held to-morrow (Sunday) morning at eleven o'clock on board the barque Callirrhoe. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend.

A launch for friends from shore will leave Arthur-bunder at 10-25, and Apollo-bunder at 10-35 a. m. precisely.

HARBOUR MISSION SERVICES.

ON Sunday next there will be Divine Service at 11 a. m. in the harbour on board a steamer; at 4-30 p.m. in the Library of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home; at 6-30 p. m. at Prince's Dock, on board the s. s. Wistow Hall. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend. Bibles, prayer-books, and magazines can be had by applying to the Chaplain. The Missions to Seamen's Flag will be hoisted.

THE ORMISTON MEMORIAL FUND.

	Rs.
Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown & Co. ...	30
Messrs. Lang, Moir & Co. ...	100
Mr. Tapidas Vurjdas ...	20
Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant ...	30
Mr. Sundurao Raghunath ...	25
Mr. A. W. Forde ...	50
Messrs. Benn, Ashley & Co. ...	100
Mr. Grattan Geary ...	50
Mr. Cumulsey Premji ...	25
Mr. H. Curwen ...	50
Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee ...	25
Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co. ...	250
Mr. W. E. Hart ...	20
Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy ...	50
	Rs. 825
Previously acknowledged ...	7469
Total ...	Rs. 8294

JOHN FLEMING.

HIGH COUT.—DEC. 7.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

AN ADMINISTRATION SUIT.

RUTTONJEE PESTONJEE CHOKSEY *vs.* AWABAI AND OTHERS.

HIS Lordship delivered judgment to-day in this case. At the hearing, Messrs. Lang and Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiff; Messrs. Farran and Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Ardesheer and Hormusjee, appeared for the first defendant; and Messrs. Budroodeen and Pheroshaw, instructed by the same firm of solicitors, for the infant children.

His Lordship said :—This is an action brought by the eldest son of Pestonjee Cowasjee Choksey, now deceased (died 22nd May, 1881), against Awabai, widow of the deceased, and the remainder of her children. In his plaint the plaintiff asks (1) that the shares of the respective parties be ascertained by the court; (2) that a receiver be appointed; (3) that accounts be taken of the estate by the court; (4) and that generally such other relief as is required may be granted. The first defendant, Awabai, on the 6th August, 1881, took out letters of administration to the estate of the deceased, who had died intestate. After considerable correspondence between the plaintiffs and the first defendant's attorneys, in which the latter demanded all shares in plaintiff's hands belonging to the deceased, plaintiff agrees to hand over all such shares, together with shares standing in the first defendant's and the other children's names. He expressly reserves to himself the shares standing in his own name; to wit, 10 shares in the National Bank of India and 12 shares in the Dhurrumsey S. and W. Company. Th shares which the plaintiff handed over as belonging to the estate were considerable in number and amount, and related to various companies. They show that the deceased did a considerable business in shares. On receiving notice that the defendant, Awabai, had taken out letters of administration, plaintiff commenced the present action. It was proved by the plaintiff's and other evidence that the 12 shares in the Dhurumsey Company had been bought in 1873-74, and had stood in his name in both the old and new company up to the present time. It was also proved that the ten National Bank shares had been bought in the plaintiff's name in 1872, and had stood in his name up to the present time. It was further proved by the plaintiff that he had always custody of these two lots of shares, whereas in the case of other lots, although they were in his name, yet the custody was taken from him at a certain date (1875). He further proved that since 1878 he had not only retained these Dhurumsey and National shares, but that he had received and enjoyed the dividends. It appeared, on the other hand, as regards other shares, which were in his name, that his father had dealt with them by means of blank transfers signed by the plaintiff, and in fact treated plaintiff as the nominal holder. But in the case of these two lots the plaintiff never signed transfers, nor had there been any dealings with them, since the date of their purchase to the present time. They had always remained in plaintiff's hands. It was shown on the other side that the father had made an affidavit in 1878 of these shares as belonging to himself; and evidence was produced to show a usage among Parsees for fathers to buy shares in the names of their sons, but retaining the ownership of the shares. Even admitting such a usage, each case must turn on the intention of the parties as shown by the particular facts. In spite of the father's statement in 1878, I am of opinion that these two lots of shares belonged to the son. They were treated in a different way to the rest of the shares. For other shares the son gave blank transfers, which he never did in the case of these shares, and in the last year he ever enjoyed dividends with his father's knowledge. I next come to the question whether these shares come under the English rule of advancement, as contained in the statute of Distributions. This doctrine has been laid down; "the principle to be presumed is that a father intends equality among his children, and if he makes an advance to one of the children, such advance must be brought into hotch-pot; so that the disposition of his fortune may not be so altered as to produce inequality among children." . . But does the English rules as regards such advances apply to Parsees in India? In the case of Dhunjeebhai vs. Navazbai, Mr. Justice Green held that the Fnglish rule as to advancement contained in the statute of Distribution, section 5, does not apply to the Parsee community. I should not venture to question that decision if there were not a later case in which Mr. Justice Marriott decided in the opposite sense. The case is unreported. It is in the matter of the property and credit of Jamsetjee Heerjeebhoy (1880). Under these circumstances, I think I may reconsider the point. The position of the matter is as follows. It is settled that English law rules the relation of Parsees, except in case where it is manifestly inapplicable, or when its operation is precluded by statute . . , Mr. Justice green thought the English rule as to advancement inapplicable to Parsees, because their scheme of distribution as laid down in the Parsee Succession Act, 1865, XXI, differs in many assential points from the English statute of Distribution. But although the two schemes do vary very considerably, I think the principle of equality is maintained in both. The English law insists on all children taking alike. The Parsee law insists on the same equality, only making a difference between the sexes. It is this principle of equality which is the true ground of the doctrine of advancement. Double portions in favour of some children diminish the shares of the rest, and they are therefore excluded, unless circumstances show that that was the distinct intention of the parent. Such a rule is consistent with "justice, equity and good conscience." Until, therefore, the doctrine of advancements is declared inapplicable by statute, I think it ought to apply to the Parsee community. Admitting, then, that the English law applies, I turn to Sidmouth vs. Sidmouth (9 Law Journal Equity, 282), which still remains a leading case on this subject. The facts are very much on all fours with the present case. . . . . It was agreed that this doctrine of advancement was founded on a presumption, and that as presumptions are a part of the law of evidence, no English presumption which has not a place in the Evidence Act, 1872, can be admitted in India. I do not think this doctrine sustainable, the doctrine of advancement finds a place in the statute of Limitations, and is part of the substantive law of England; and therefore, as such substantive law, it is applicable to the Parsee community. Moreover, I think the Indian Evidence Act, section 114, would admit this presumption. As regards the shares held by the other members of the family, no satisfactory evidence was offered concerning them. The plaintiff spoke of shares in the Colaba Land Company and the Port Canning Company, but he did not trace out ownership of these particular shares, or identify them with those of whose transfer he gave evidence. In the absence of such proof they must be deemed to belong to the parties in whose names they are registered, and they do not pass into hotch-pot. I now come to the second question in the suit, which may be stated as follows:—Whether the monthly payments which are being made to the defendant Awabai, and three of her children under the separation deed of the 26th April, 1880, must pass into hotch-pot, or whether they are the separate property of the beneficiaries under the deed, apart from what they are entitled to receive under the administration. The first objection of the deed is that it is void as being against public policy. It is argued that clauses in a deed of separation, making over the custody of children over seven years of age to the mother, are against public policy, and void, and vitiate the whole deed. This, however, only applies where husband and wife interfere with the father's parental rights by private arrangements. But the Divorce Court has ample power to make over the custody of the children (Parsee Matrimonial and Divorce Act, section 441). Now, in this case it was practically the court that effected the separation. I find in the recitals of the deed of separation, which is in evidence that the matter came on before the court, and was part heard. The delegates then suggested an arbitration, and even approved the question to be submitted to the arbitrators, to wit, separation and amount of maintenance. . . . . . I think, under these circumstances, the deed may be held to have received the sanction of the court, and therefore, the deed is valid. As regards the effect of the deed, a similar rule applies to that which I have aleady cited. I am of opinion, therefore, that the three children cannot take their annuities and their distribution shares under the intestacy. They have only the same right of option as the plaintiff in regard to his Dhurumsey and National Bank shares. This ruling will also apply to the sums received by the infant children since the death of the intestate. I do not think any case has been established for taking the administration out of the hands of the widow. . . . I order that the widow be put on her option between the monthly payments or her distribution share under the intestacy. But an order may be made placing her administration under the court, nor has any ground as yet been shown for the appointment of a receiver, for which strong grounds are necessary. The rights of the widow and the children were not necessarily identical, I think, therefore, double costs are allowable for the defence. The plaintiff was justified, under the circumstances, in raising the question of his ownership of the two sets of shares he claims. His costs, therefore, together with the defendants' costs, will fall upon the estate.

BANNED.

WE (*Madras Mail*) have the pleasure to lay before our readers the following Order of Government relating to the *Madras Times*:—

"ORDER—dated 1st December, 1882, No. 1499 Public.

"In its issue of Tuesday, November 7th, instant, the *Madras Times* newspaper published at length the Minute recorded by His Excellency the Governor relating to his tour undertaken in July last—a confidential document which, as the Editor must have been well aware when the paper came to his hands, had not been placed by the Government at the disposal of the Press.

"2. In reply to the inquiry made on the subject, the Editor expresses no regret for his conduct, but, on the contrary, takes credict to himself for having given publicity to a paper which he had irregularly obtained, refusing at the same time to explain how he became possessed of the same.

"3. In the circumstances the only course open to Government is to give effect to G. O., dated 30th November, 1865, on the subject, and to direct the removal of Madras *Times* from the list of newspapers to which papers placed at the disposal of the Press are supplied.

"4. Heads of Department will cease to utilize the paper in question for the publication of their advertisements."

The following correspondence] will explain the above:—

"No. 1,297, Public Department.

OFFICIAL MEMO.

"The undermentioned is directed to ask the Editor, *Madras Times*, to explain how the allowed himself to publish in the issue of that paper of the 7th instant H. E. the Governor's minute relating to a tour undertaken last July, such minute not having been communicated to the Press, or in any way made public. The undersigned is directed further to enquire how the paper in question came into the Editor's possession. An early answer will oblige.

C. G. MASTER.
Chief Secretary,

"Fort St. George, 13th November, 1882."

From the Editor of the *Madras Times*, to the Chief Secretary to Government.

"Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your official Memorandum No. 1,297, dated 13th November, 1882.

I beg to point out that your expression, "how he allowed himself to publish," implies some impropriety in the act. This I most respectfully but firmly beg to repudiate; for I am not aware of any law of morality, propriety or courtesy, which prevents an editor from presenting to the public a paper (1) which was highly interesting, yet which contained no important State secret, (2) whose publication was in no way calculated to embarrass the Government, (3) whose contents were already widely known among officials, (4) which, the public will agree with the press, ought certainly to have been communicated to the latter, (5) and of which a portion had already been published in the *Madras Mail* four days before, and copied by other papers.

On the other hand, I respectfully beg to claim your recognition of my forbearance and courtesy, because, expecting the formal communication of the Minute to the press, I refrained from publishing it till what I consider an unsatisfactory extract from it was going the round of the papers, whereas I, better appreciating the worth and interest of the document, and absence of danger in its publication, published it in full.

The tone of your memo prevents my suggesting, as I might otherwise do, that the partiality which is shewn to the *Mail* in the communication of H. E. the Governor's speeches be not extended to his Minutes and official utterances.

With reference to your second query, I most respectfully beg to decline breaking the universal and almost sacred rule observed by Editors of not divulging the sources of their information which rule, as it is well known, I am surprised that you should ask me to violate.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THE THREE COURSES IN EGYPT.

WE shall never see a way out of the Egyptian imbroglio so long as we allow ourselves to be frightened and bewildered into sheer helplessness by a supposed necessity of pleasing everybody in Europe. That we must move carefully is certain, but there is a difference between moving carefully and a policy, or no-policy, of mere creeping and crawling. What is it that the Powers want? "We desire," said the Italian Minister, "that valid and effectual guarantees should be established for the security and maintenance of the rights of all Europeans who live in Egypt." A party in France would like more, but the other Powers only seek, and have a right only to seek, the valid and effectual guarantees described by M. Mancini. They expect the rights and the security of their subjects to be maintained in Egypt, as they are in other countries. This end may be gained in one of three several ways—that is to say, by the erection in Egypt of a foreign, an international, or a national Government. If England were to annex Egypt, or to set up a protectorate (which is only a fairer word for annexation), the guarantees for the rights of Germans, Italians, Austrians, and all other sorts and conditions of foreigners, would be as solid at Alexandria and Cairo as they are in London and Liverpool. But to this course the objections are plain. Even if Germany and Austria were prepared to leave the Turk to his fate (as they are not), and if France were willing to haul down her diplomatic flag once for all in Egypt before Great Britain (as she is not), still it is a cherished article in the policy of the party now in Downing-street that the territory and the responsibilities of the empire shall not be extended. If the present Ministers make themselves parties to territorial extension either in Egypt or elsewhere, they will afford the most flagrant example of hypocrisy in our political history. Even if they were capable of such tergiversation, as assuredly they are not, they would be deterred by the certainty that for us to plant ourselves in Egypt is to re-open the Eastern Question. If we help ourselves to Egypt, certain other Powers will not be slow in helping themselves to something else. The first of the three courses may be set aside. Great Britain will not annex Egypt, any more than she will tolerate its annexation by another Power.

The second course is the international government of Egypt. Reduced to a more precise expression, this means the surrender of Egyptian finance to a Commission of Control, on which all the Powers should be represented. This Commission would be not inferior but superior to the Egyptian Ministers. Nominally it would have no authority to interfere in the Executive, but still it would undoubtedly have a right to take cognizance of all acts of an administrative nature, to make proposals for the removal of abuses, and to see that they were carried out. They used to tell us that the old Dual Control was merely consultative and advisory, yet we know that at least one of the two Controllers did actually prompt and guide such highly important executive operations as those of the land survey and settlement. We may get a faint idea of the real power of this Commission of Control to meddle in the government, if we imagine the functions of the Treasury taken from Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Courtney, Sir Ralph Lingen, and the rest, and transferred to half a dozen foreigners of different nationalities, without a vestige of responsibility to Parliament. We know how little of England would be left for the English under such a system, and there will be about as much of Egypt for the Egyptians under the system of an International Commission. It is true that such an International Commission of Control, when originally proposed by Austria, was only to last for five years. But as we asked on Saturday in respect of the Financial Commissioner, why for five years? Because, they say, time will enable the administration so to be worked by competent native power that the Egyptian administration shall grow firm and the Europeans made secure. This will not do. It is not time that makes men competent; it is practice. To plant a handful of foreigners at the Egyptian Treasury, whether for five years, or for ten, or for two, is to do the very thing that will keep back the native power from competence for exactly that number of years, whether five, three, or two. All the Secretaries of State in Europe have admitted that excessive interference in the internal organization of Egypt would bring disaster. But this, we shall be told, is not excessive interference with the internal organization of Egypt. It is just as if a doctor should say to a patient, "I am going to make you live on bread and water, to bleed you, to clap a strait-jacket on you; but God forbid that I should dream of interfering with your internal organization."

Even granting that Egypt for the Egyptians is a mere phrase, a piece of diplomatic moonshine, who does not see that the Government by an International Board would be certain to lead to unlimited intrigue and incessant and violent friction? This was what Lord Salisbury foresaw when he very judiciously rejected the plan three years ago. Every movement in the *haute politique* of Europe would vibrate in the Egyptian Commission, and all the ebbs and flows of the sea of great diplomacy would be felt in violent eddies in the little Egyptian creek. M. Freycinet said of the old Control that its abuses and inconveniences were certain to produce friction between the Egyptian Government and the Egyptian people on the one hand, and between Egypt and the European Powers on the other hand. That was true, and an International Control will add a third kind of friction of its own—namely, of the European Powers among one another. If, as some of the newspapars say, the English proposal is in fact the old Austrian proposal, with the difference that the Commission is to have an English President, who is to enjoy a seat at the Egyptian Council, that is the very plan for making friction inevitable between England and France from the very first. The action of M. Bredif at Cairo seems as if the friction had already begun.

There remains the third plan—of leaving Egypt to maintain its own government. Why is it impossible that the Powers should find in this as valid guarantees for the rights of their subjects as they are content to have elsewhere? Because, we shall be told, Egypt is Oriental and Mahommedan. But is not Turkey Oriental and Mahommedan, and why should not the guarantees that are enough in the case of Turkey be enough in Egypt? Because, they say, Egypt is infinitely weaker than Turkey, and could not stand alone. But neither could Turkey stand alone if the European Powers did not in various ways prop her up; and why should not the European Powers be persuaded—not to prop Egypt up—but to agree to guarantee something more than her present degree of administrative independence? That is the true direction in which to bring the Concert of Europe to bear; to make Europe the guardian of an autonomous government in Egypt, not the agent in a dangerous and ineffective international government. Nobody believes that it would be impossible to find some compensation for the Turk, if diplomatic considerations make it absolutely necessary to compensate the Unspeakable one. But France would never assent to a scheme for securing to Egypt a separate and independent existence? Surely that would be a great deal more agreeable to France than an exclusively English protectorate, and more agreeable than the division of authority in Egypt among the Etropean Powers, with all the attendant risks of those European complications which are at least as much dreaded by France as by any other country.

An Egypt in the hands of the Egyptians may not be exactly a house builded on a rock. But then no more would an Internationalized Egypt be founded on a rock. You cannot have absolute and assured stability; the only question is, which is most likely to last? and to us, at any rate, as to some men of special experience in Egypt, there is no question. If the English Government could make up their minds that this is so, the other Powers of Europe are not likely to go to war to prove that we are mistaken. Egypt is not the only thing of which they have to think. They will not break the great European truce for the sake even of the bondholders.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE SPECTRUM OF THE COMET.

MM. THOLLON AND GOUY have communicated to the French Academy of Sciences the results of their spectroscopic observations on the large comet now visible. It appears from these that at the Observatory of Nice on September 18 they detected very brilliant rays of sodium, which were slightly displaced towards the red. On October 9 the sodium lines had disappeared, leaving only four ordinary bands of carbon, of which the violet band was very distinct but feeble, whilst the others were bright, especially in the head. This gave at the same time a continuous spectrum in which could be seen a great number of black and bright rays. On October 16 the spectrum was much the same, except that the violet band had almost disappeared, and the continuous spectrum had become feebler. The spectrum in fact showed a striking resemblance to that of the flame of alcohol. Of course this does not imply that alcohol is present in the comet, since it is known that all compounds of carbon give the same bands, and of these alcohol was only chosen because it was most convenient for comparison. The "integral spectrum" taken by a direct vision spectroscope showed that the major portion of the comet's light was white, and probably reflected sunlight. The vanishment of the sodium lines and other brilliant rays would seem to prove that the spectroscope cannot give a complete analysis of cometary matter. It is probable that this matter is similar to that of aerolites; and if the temperature of the comet is sufficient to produce an emission spectrum from the compounds of earbon, it ought also to give a spectrum of sodium; but this, as found by MM. Thollon and Gouy, is not always the case. They are, therefore, led back to the electric theory of comets. It is known that if a carburetted gas is traversed by the electric discharge from a Holtz machine, deprived of condensers, the gas kindles and gives the carbon bands; and if it hold metal dust in suspension, it will give the bands without showing the lines of the metals. Something of the same kind possibly takes place in comets.—*Engineering.*

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LUCIDITY.

SAYS Mr. Mathew Arnold in his Liverpool address published in the *Nineteenth Century*:—

Long ago, when I was occupying myself with things which seem now much out of my line, and when I had even thoughts of studying medicine, I fell in with two sentences of two eminent men in high honour with all surgeons and physicians, which made a deep impression upon me, which I carefully wrote down, and have never forgotten. One is an exhortation by Sir Astley Cooper to a young student: "That, sir, is the way to learn your business; *look for yourself*, never mind what other people may say; no opinion or theories can interfere with information acquired from dissection." The other is a saying more brief, of the great John Hunter: "*Don't think*; try and be patient."

I cannot easily say for how much light and help I fell myself indebted to these two sentences. Sir Astley Cooper's words are words to stand for ever before the mind of a man sitting himself to see things as they really are—to stand for ever before his mind to save him from doubt and discouragement. And the brief and profound saying of John Hunter points to the simplicity of truth, the simplicity with which things are seen when they are seen as they really are. We labour at words and systems, and fancy that we are labouring at the things for the sake of which those exist. But in truth we are often only labouring at the artificial and difficult forms under which we choose to try to think things, and the things themselves must be seen simply if we are to see them at all.

So through Sir Astley Cooper and John Hunter, and the help afforded me by them, I connect the medical faculty with one of my maxims, the maxim of seeing things as they really are. I must claim the sympathy of the medical faculty with another phrase of mine also, the too familiar phrase of sweetness and light; a phrase in which they, as I shall show them, are likewise interested, and which has great import for this new College.

Lord Jeffrey, visiting Liverpool in 1813 and scanning with those sharp eyes of his the place and its inhabitants, seems to have put himself into communication, as I am doing now, with the doctors. He asked a most intelligent physician of Liverpool, he tells us, about a body of citizens here, the most serious, respectable, and prosperous in the town, and this is the extraordinary statement which the physician made to him, after practising amongst them, says Lord Jeffrey, for twenty years. "He informs me that few of the richer sort live to be fifty, but die of a sort of atrophy. They eat too much, take little exercise, *and, above all, have no nervous excitement.*"

The criticisms of Lord Jeffrey himself brilliant as he was are not always solid; and perhaps he fascinated his friend the physician, beguiled him somewhat from his sobriety, and made him utter here a criticism more startling than solid. Still the physician and Lord Jeffrey, when they thus insist upon the bad effects of the want of "nervous excitement," as they call it, do touch, I suppose, on what is really the weak point in the life of these great business places of the north of England. They touch on the same thing which I meant, when not long ago I spoke, in a phrase warmly resented by Mr. Goldwin Smith, of "the hideousness, the immense ennui," of a type of life too prevalent both here and in America. If it is a fact of physiology, that health cannot in general be maintained without nervous excitement, we must add, I think, that the true and perfect balance of health cannot be attained without nervous excitement of divers kinds. Money-making is not enough by itself. Industry is not enough by itself. Seriousness is not enough by itself. I speak now of the kinds of stimulus most in use with people of our race, and above all in business communities such as Liverpool. Respectable these kinds of stimulus may be, useful they may be, but they are not by themselves sufficient. The need in man for intellect and knowledge, his desire for beauty, his instinct for society, and for pleasurable and graceful forms of society, require to have their stimulus felt also, felt and satisfied. You know better than I can, how far adequate provision has hitherto to be made in Liverpool for all this. But I imagine your are by no means satisfied with the sort of stimulus which the resources' pleasures, and amusements of this great city, this port and passage place of the world, at present afford to people, and above all to the young. You would own that the standard of life, as the political economists say, that the standard of life, in respect to these sources of stimulation, is at present pitched far too low. Well, in establishing this College you are on the way to raise it higher, to introduce a better balance of a ctivities. You provided by this College a direct stimulus and satisfaction to the need in human nature for intellect and knowledge. But you at the same time provide indirectly a powerful help to the desire for beauty and to the social spirit. For intellectual culture quickens the wish for a proper satisfaction to these; and if by means of this College intellectual culture becomes a power among you, without doubt it will gradually affect and transform the amusements, pleasures, society, even the aspect and architecture, of Liverpool.

The sweetness and amenity of life, then, will probably be increased by this College. That will be an indirect product of it; but its direct natural product is of higher importance still. This product, if I am to sum it up in one word, is *lucidity*. Doctors are the natural friends of lucidity. At any rate, the most valuable quality which a doctor can have is lucidity. Suffer me, therefore, to say, at this solemnity in which the medical faculty have so large a share, that if there is a word which I should like to plant in your memories and to leave sticking there after I am gone, it is this word *lucidity*. If I had to fix upon the great want at this moment of the three principal nations of Europe, I should say that the great want of the French was morality, that the great want of the Germans was civil courage, and that our own great want was lucidity. Our own want of course what concerns us the most. People are apt to remark the defects which accompany certain qualities, and to think that the qualities cannot be desirable because of the deffects which they see accompanying them. There is no greater and more salutary lesson for men to laarn, than that a quality may be accompanied naturally, perhaps, by grave dangers, that it may actually present itself accompanied by the terrible, defuncts, and yet that it may be itself indispensible.

Let me illustrate what I mean by an example of which we shall all readily feel the force. Seriousness is a quality of our nation. Perhaps seriousness is always accompanied by certain dangers. But, at any rate, many of our French neighbours would say that they fined our seriousness a ccompanied by so many false ideas, so much prejudice, so mubh that is disagreeable, that it cannot have the value which we attribute to it. And yet we know that it is invaluable. Follow the same mode of reasoning as to the quality of lucidity. The French have a natural turn for lucidity, as we have a natural turn for seriousness. Perhaps a natural turn for lucidity carries with it always certain dangers. Be this as it may, it is certain that we see in the French, along with their lucidity, a want of seriousness, a want of reverence, and other faults, which greatly displease us. Many of us are inclined, in consequence, to undervalue their lucidity, or to deny that they have it. We are wrong; it exists, as our seriousness does; it is valuable, as our seriousness is valuable. Both the one and the other are valuable, and, in the end, indispensable.

What is lucidity? It is negatively that the French have it; and we will now concern ourselves, therefore, with its negative characters only. Negatively, lucidity is the perception of the want of truth and validness in notions long current; the perception that they are no longer possible, that their time is finished and they can serve us no more. All through the last century a prodigious travail for lucidity was going forward in France. Its principal agent was a man whose name excites generally repulsion in England, Voltaire. Voltaire did a great deal of harm in France. But it was not by his lucidity that he did harm; he did it by his want of seriousness, his want of reverence, his want of sense for much that is deepest in human nature. By his lucidity he did good. We all of us admire Luther. Conduct is three-fourths of life, and a man who works for conduct, therefore, works for more than a man who works for intelligence. But having premised this, we may say that the Luther of the eighteenth century and of the cultivated classes was Voltaire. As Luther had an antipathy to what was immoral, so Voltaire had an antipathy to what was absurd. Both had faults—great faults. But both of them made war upon the object of their antipathy with such masterly power, with so much conviction, so much energy, so much genius, that they carried their world with them;—Luther his Protestant world, and Voltaire his French world, and the cultivated classes throughout the continent of Europe generally.

Voltaire had more than the negative lucidity of which we have been speaking. With all his faults, he had the conception which we have already mentioned, the large and true conception that a number and equilibrium of activities is requisite for man. *Il faut donner à notre ame toutes less formes possibles*, is a maxim with him. And this maxim he really and truly applied in practice, "advancing," as Michelet finely says, "in every direction with a marvellous vigour and with that conquering ambition which Vico called *mens heroica*.' Nevertheless Voltaire's signal characteristic is his lucidity, his negative lucidity.

THE STATE OF THE OPPOSITION.

I.—CONSERVATIVE DISORGANIZATION.

IF the Tory party is to continue to exist as a power in the State, it must become a popular party. A mere coalition with the Whig aristocracy might delay, but could not avert its downfall. The days are past when an exclusive class, however great its ability, wealth, and energy, can command a majority in the electorate. The liberties and interests of the people at large are the only things which it is now possible to conserve: the rights of property, the Established Church, the house of Lords, and the Crown itself must be defended on the ground that they are institutions necessary or usefnl to the preservation of civil and religious liberty and securities for personal freedom, and can be maintained only so far as the people take this view of their subsistence. Unfortunately for Conservatism, its leaders belong solely to one class; they are a clique composed of members of the aristocracy, landowners, and adherents whose chief merit is subserviency. The party chiefs live in an atmosphere in which a sense of their own importance and of the importance of their class interests and privileges is exaggerated, and to which the opinions of the common people, can scarcely penetrate. They are surrounded by sycophants who continually offer up the incense of personal flattery under the pretext of conveying political information. They half fear and half despise the common people, whom they see only through this deceptive medium; they regard them more as dangerous allies to be coaxed and cajoled than as comrades fighting for a common cause.

For many years prior to the Household Suffrage Act of 1867 no attempt was made to disguise the exclusive character of the Conservate party. Its strength lay in the counties, where the tacit understanding by which tenants voted for the landlord's nominee enabled territorial influence to secure the representation; the efforts of the political managers were concentrated on the boroughs, where they endeavoured by influence, social prestige, and too often by bribery, to win a sufficient number of seats to give the party of the county members the command of the House of Commons. In this object, though sometimes very near success, they never quite succeeded. The Representation of the People Act swept away for ever the possibility of attaining a majority by manipulating the brough election; and the disastrous Conservative discomfiture in the boroughs fourteen years ago borought the change of circumstances home to the party leaders.

After 1868 the Aristocratic chiefs for the time retired. They abandoned the cause in despair, and left the Conservative party and Mr. Disraeli, whom they anathematized in private to their own devices. Relieved of the incubus, a new order of things sprang up. In the general disaster of 1868 one part of the country presented a singular exception. The great manufacturing towns of Lancashire—Blackburn, Bolton, Salford, Preston, Ashton, Stalybridge, Warrington, Liverpool—had returned Conservative Members of their own selection by decisive majorities. In these boroughs the people had for some time possessed political organizations of their own, not blighted by the patronage of lords or landowners, and the unsuspected vitality of popular Toryism thus displayed was a surprise and a lesson to professional politicians.

Between 1868 and 1874 Conservative associations on the Lancashire model grew up in every part of England. They universally complained that they were not patronised by the aristocratic members of the party. It was fortunate that they were not. There was no temptation to waste time and energy in organizing demonstrations to which no great men would come. They were thus driven to devote themselves to registration and the machinery necessary for an election contest. The victory of 1874, which was totally unexpected by the aristocratic section of the party, was the result.

As soon as success was achieved, the men who had stood aloof since 1868 rushed in to share the spoils. A ministry was formed composed almost exclusively of peers and county members. Those by whom the campaign had been planned and fought were forgotten. Mr. Disraeli devoted himself to questions of foreign policy and the interests of the British Empire abroad. Domestic affairs and the management of the party were left to lieutenants, who attributed their position to their own merits, and entirely ignored the men to whom their unexpected elevation was due. The distinction between county and borough members was revived. The latter were made to feel that they were an inferior class; they were expected to fight the battles of their superiors with loyalty and devotion, but their own interests and wishes were uniformly neglected. Social influence became predominant; it pervaded the whole organization of the party, with disastrous results. Independence of political thought was visited with the severest punishment. To doubt the stability of the new Conservative Government, and to point out the decay of the new Conservative associations under the patronage by which they were stifled, was flat heresy. The members of the Ministry desired their followers to speak unto them smooth things and prophecy deceits. In promotion to offices in Church and State, while the members of the late Government never forgot the claims of their own personal friends, relations, and adherents, those of their political supporters were uniformly treated with disdain and contempt. Such offices as they did not want for their personal friends were given to their political opponents, to gain for themselves a reputation for impartiality. In legislation the interests of boroughs were subordinated to those of the counties. The Merchants Shipping Bill was abandoned to make way for the abortive Agricultural Holdings Act. The requirements of landowners were ostentatiously preferred to those of the people at large. The Conservative associations, as a natuaal consequence of these things, steadily declined; their members increased, but their vitality was gone. Those by whom the work prior to 1874 was silently performed gradually withdrew to make way for noisier partisans, whose main purpose was not to advance the Conservative cause, but to recommend themselves to the leaders of the Conservative party. The defeat of 1880 astonished the aristocratic section as much as the victory of 1874. It was no surprise to thoseacquainted with the temper of that great section of the party whose voice never reached the leaders' ears..

With the exception of Lord Beaconsfield, the members of the late Government learnt nothing by their defeat. There is no reason to suppose they have learnt anything since. They cling to their position at the head of the party more tenaciously than in 1868; for they expect at the next general election to see the phenomenon of 1874 repeated, though at present there is no sign that the reaction will come. Meanwhile they do not amend their policy, for they are unconscious of error. In the House of Commons the ring by which the party is governed is as exclusive as heretofore. "We have had a meeting of the members of the late Cabinet, and have decided thus," is the answer to every suggestion or remonstrance from outside. The ability and sagacity of Sir Stafford Northcote is smothered by the selfish timidity of his colleagues. The defence of the interests of landowners in general and Irish landlords in particular is the object which the entire Tory party devotes itself to compassing. In opposing the Arrears Bill of 1882 the ground deliberately selected by the members of the late Cabinet for resistance to the measure was not the injustice to the British taxpayer, but the inconvenience to the Irish landlord. They did their best to force an appeal to the country on this issue, unconscious of the swift destruction that would have come upon them.

Sir Stafford Northcote told his hearers at Glasgow that the hope of the Conservative party lay in its organization. Some constituencies doubtless still possess associations composed of earnest workers, with unselfish larders, who labour for the good of the cause. But they are few; and the entire organization of the Tory party must undergo a radical revolution before it can afford grounds for any well-founded satisfaction. In its existing shape it is managed by a committee in London whose names are unknown to the people at large, and who act without any mandate from the constituencies. The Council of the National Union of Constitutional Associations, which is elected annually, has no funds, and is in a chronic position of impotence; the constituencies take but a faint interest in its composition, and its members do not possess the confidence of the party at large. The complaint of the individual associations prior to 1874 that they were not patronized by the privileged class can be no longer made. They are corrupted by patronage and few escape its baneful influence. The increase of the number of these societies is no cause for congratulation; it is rather symptomatic of a growing disease. The object for which a great number of them exist is to hold periodical demonstrations at which some member of the late Cabinet may exhibit his oratorical talents before the admiring crowd. When this has been accomplished, when the local leaders have had the satisfaction of shaking hands with the great man, their zeal collapses, and the association languishes until there is a fresh opportunity of catching a lion. Real work, like that done in obscurity prior to 1874, is never dreamt of. Action between one demonstration and the next confined to signing petitions, in conformity with orders sent down from the Carlton. Occasionally half-a-dozen members may meet and pass a resolution assuring Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote of the loyalty and devotion of the association. This is sent to the party interested, and usually elicits a complimentary reply which obtains publication in the local and sometimes in the London newspapers. The provision of a candidate to fight the next election does not come within the scope of their activity. No local politician would attempt the hopeless task. A gentleman from the Carlton, furnished with a plentiful supply of money, is demanded and expected. Such a candidate is almost certain to be defeated, but he has the consolation of knowing that he consolidates and rewards the local party, though he has failed to gain a place in Conservative ranks in the House of Commons.

Thus the sole present result of the spread of organization in which Sir Stafford Northcote places so much confidence is greatly to increase the number of occasions on which the members of the exclusive class exhibit themselves to the multitude. The latter can see with their eyes and hear with their ears the men in whom they are asked to put their trust. They listen to an idle resuscitation of the dead Cabinet of 1880, which they would gladly forget, to a vain defencce of its policy and virtues; they are wearied with minute criticism of foreign affairs, knowing all the while that had the speaker been himself in office he would have done much the same as his opponents; they mark the satisfaction of the speaker at his own position, and his readiness to defend the rights of the privileged order to which he belongs; but they catch no word of sympathy for themselves, nothing to show that it is their rights, their privileges, their liberties that he is zealous to maintain. He is a being made of a different clay and living in a different atmosphere from theirs. If these are the means on which the Conservative leaders rely for bringing themselves back to power, they have a long time to wait. Such speeches delivered by such men will never turn the hearts of the people against the minister who is at present their idol, and who, whatever may be his faults, always exhibits a passionate sympathy for the people.

II.—THE DUAL LEADERSHIP.

The disaster which overwhelmed the Conservative Government in 1880 was not without uses to to the party. Many indications of discontent had previously been manifest amongst the rank and file. Lord Beaconsfield, who had three years before left the House of Commons, was no longer possessed with the spirit nor conversant with the feelings of that assembly. His policy was patched out by the great Daimios who surrounded him. His patronage, ecclesiastical and civil, nominations and promotions, whether to place or honours, were apparently administered by some Gil Blas or Figaro behind the scenes, who guarded all the approaches to his chief's confidence with soldid assiduity. Without some such support Ministers were powerless except in their own departments. Social influence overrode all claims of political or parliamentary service. Lord Beaconsfield, failing, from old age and infirmity, did not attempt to struggle with an evil which was sapping his power. He was not, however, ignorant of it. More than once, he is known to have told some old friends that the dissolution would entail the entire reconstruction of the party organization. He did not conceal from himself the results of the dissolution. "To you," he said to a young man during the elections who was trying to minimise the disaster—"to you it is nothing; to me it is the end of my career." He accepted the result, according to his wont, impassively, regreting only that Lord Hartington had not accepted the mission offered to him by his Sovereign. But he never dispaired of the future fortunes of the party, nor did he relax his energy, though hoping for no reward. On the contrary, he set himself conscientiously to repair the evil. His most devoted favourites, having reaped their harvest and expecting nothing further, left him a little more freedom. This he employed by giving more of his time to encourage the efforts of his partisans outside the ring of the Gil Blas and Figaros.

Never was there a more enthusiastic meeting than that held in his new house in Curzon-street in 1811, when he addressed his House of Commons supporters with all the vigour of the past, and with all the wisdom of long and unflagging service. But Lord Beaconsfield died and left no successor. Intrigue was rife in both Houses of Parliament. A proposal was made at the Council of the National Uninon, presided over by Lord Percy, for the selection as leader of Lord Salisbury. This was opposed by a near relative of Sir Stafford Northcote, and lost on a division by one vote. The two principal figures apparently held themselves aloof from the conflict and made no sign. A compromise and a coalition were effected. The Conservative party, unable to arrive at a conclusion, decided for a duplex action, and for the first time in its history has remained for many months without a leader.

It was unfortunately the custom of Lord Beaconsfield to appoint to offices of importance either men of aristocratic antecedents or men of a humbler stamp who were content to receive and execute his orders. At one time six dukes were serving under him, and among the secondary members of his Government there were not wanting representatives of the blue blood which supported him. In the list of his Cabinet officers in the House of Commons the bourgeois element prevails. Sir Richard Cross and Mr. W. H. Smith, the favourite counsellors of Sir Stafford Northcote, great as are many of their qualities, do not entirely possess those necessary to secure the plenary confidence of a party. They have not been very long in Parliament. They have only been once in office, and notwithstanding their administrative success, they have still to reach the political and parliamentary standard by which men of the first rank are judged. The party feels that while the opinion of those gentlemen is most valuable, it is not necessarily more commanding than that of others whose parliamentary experience is greater. Their places in the Cabinet were matters of accident not of education; and it might be inferred from the socialistic kite which Mr. W. H. Smith amused himself with flying last session that the settlement of the Irish Land Question lay between Mr. George and himself. Sir Michael Hicks Beach approaches nearer to the chosen circle, but either from patience or indolence he has not thought fit since 1880 to put forward his best energies, or to assert the position to which his abilities certainly give him no mean title. In Lord George Hamilton and Mr. E. Stanhope there lurks great promise, but they lack the years and experience with which in these days talents of a foremost order are handicapped. Mr. Lowther is daring, but not alway fortunate in his daring; and these six are the group with whom Sir Stafford Northcote is generally surrounded. Their claim to leadership lies in the offices given to them by the discrimination of Lord Beaconsfield rather than in any general recognition.

There is one figure, however, without which the roll of the front bench is incomplete. Few men have laboured so hard or so efficiently as Mr. Gibson. More conservative than Mr. Plunket, who sighs for coalitions, more active and less easily amused, he has shot far ahead of his bright, genial, and less laborious colelague. But he is a lawyer and an Irishman of the Irish, and it would be difficult to rally the Conservative party of Great Britain to a Teucer so closely identified with the interests of Irish landlords.

There was no one in the House of Commons other than Sir Stafford Northcote who could aspire to the lead of the Conservative party on the translation of Mr. Disraeli except Mr. Gathorne Hardy. Sir Stafford succeeded to the position through the nomination of Lord Beaconsfield and the tacit acquiescence of the party. The Prime Minister was at that moment supreme. Strong in the favour of royalty; served by dukes; promoting their nephews to deaneries and embassies and their cadets to peerages; ennobled with title invented in his youth; soon to be gartered; more than all, manipulating successfully the enthusiasm of the people, Lord Beaconsfield's slightest wish was law to the Commons he had so long saved from commonplace. It is probable that he would never have relinquished the lead of the popular chamber but for a conviction of the reality of Mr. Gladstone's retirement. With Lord Hartington as leader of the Liberals, Sir Stafford might have held his own. Off all the occupants of the Treasury Bench after Mr. Disraeli's departure no one united in himsef so many qualities as Sir Stafford Northcote. He was able and respectable, rich in information, experience, and momory, good-tempered, astute, accomplished, a thorough man of business, and full of resource. But he is too amiable for his ambition, which is great; and in trying to play a double part, that of caution and daring, he is at times taxed beyond his strength. With Mr. W. H. Smith on one side and Mr. James Lowther on the other, he resembles the babe, between the two mothers, which Solomon decreed should be divided.

When Mr. Gladstone retired from the lead of the Liberal party Lord Hartington was elected to the leadership by a vote of members of Parliament at the Reform Club. A smilar course had been adopted in the case of Mr. Disraeli on the death of Lord George Bentinck. Lord Salisbury was elected the Conservative leader of the House of Lords at a meeting of Conservative peers. We are now in this condition, that the leader of the Lords is Paul and the leader of the Commons is Apollos. Lord Salisbury cannot consult the feelings of the House of Commons save through Sir Stafford Northcote, and the same reserve must prevail over the communications between the Conservative peers and Sir Stafford. We have seen the consequences. The party has lost all its cohesion; and both leaders, on the amendments of the Arrears Bill, were deserted by a large portion of their following,

Nor can any one foresee an end to this state of chaos. Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford may travel together advertising their loyalty to each other, but their followers are at sea. Uncertainty produces an inevitable rivalry, and rivalry, indecision and infirmity of purpose. There are peers who believe by preference in Sir Stafford, and members of the House of Commons who recognise their natural chief in Lord Salisbury. The majority of Conservatives feel that they are the slaves of a self-constituted junta assuming the authority of light and leading, but win no more hold on the allegiance of their party than any other member of what Lord Beaconsfield used to call the "Conservative connection." These see their interests in vaguenes aud obscurity, and wait to make terms for themselves before choosing a leader. They protest that no decision can be arrived at till the advent of Conservatism to power, when the choice of the Sovereign will decide the point. But meanwhile the sheep are wandering in the wilderness, and are secretly sceptical as to whether their Moses and Aaron are destined to enjoy the promised land.

A review of the history of the last two sessions would show the result of the present combination to be the sacrifice of the fortunes of the Conservative party to an injudicious Irish coterie, insensible to any political motive outside Ireland. To this faction Lord Salisbury has succumbed and Sir Stafford Northcote submitted, and but for the determination of the rank and file of the party to resist this Irish invasion, the country might at this moment have been convulsed by a dissolution which would have almost exterminated Conservatism as a political power. Fortunately the good sense of the party in Parliament overruled the good nature of the compound leadership. But with the adjournment of the House the Irish circle seem once more to have prevailed, and Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford have consented to give a joint entertainment at Belfast, the consequence of which will probably be mischievous, and must be futile. Mr. Gibson may do some good by addressing the Irish element in Lancashire. What English element can be stimulated in Ireland by the proposed duet of the two Conservative leaders at Belfast? The Conservative element in Ireland is one of Protestantism of the hottest type, fanaticism of the deepest orange. Are our leaders prepared for a war of creeds, and, with the Catholic peers and commons of England in our favour, do they intend to appeal to the Orangemen of Ireland, and to raise a crusade against the Pope?

What was the meaning of the first amendment proposed by Lord Salisbury to the Arrears Bill, and pressed upon him by these who deserted him? The Arrears Bill had been brought forward by the Government with a double object—to find some compensation for the landlord, even at the cost of the British taxpayer, and to tranquillise Ireland by the suppression of evictions for arrears. Yet the amendment forced on Lord Salisbury by the band of Irish barons who surround him, would have made the success of the Arrears Bill dependent on the pleasure of those very gentlemen who at their own option, where to be compensated by the British taxpayer, or would have kept Ireland in state of ferment, equally expensive, by a continuation of the evictions. The taxpayer was entirely overlooked. What a cry for the country! And this was a course in which Lord Salisbury was encouraged by the front bench in the Commons. Had Lord Salisbury been able to call a meeting of Members of Parliament, or to learn from any other gentleman than Mr. Gibson the feelings of Conservative non-official members, he would have been spared the unpopularity of making the motion and the annoyance of withdrawing it. Mr. Gibson, with all his ability, labours under one great disadvantage. He is member for the University of Dublin, and consequently is necessarily in no greater communication or sympathy with English or even with Irish popular constituencies than if he were a member of the House of Keys or the States of Jersey. Possibly Egypt may emancipate us from Ireland. Possibly by some united action on the part of the Conservative party a leader may be chosen by a common suffrage of both Peers and Commons who may guide the policy, command the confidence, and enlist the loyalty of politicians both inside and out side the Houses of Parliament. The Lords follow a lord of their own choice. The Commoners do not implicitly follow a commoner who was chosen for them, though there is as yet no active disaffection towards him. But whom does the party follow? Joint action does not attract joint loyalty. Elijah's mantle has been torn in two, and until the pieces are joined there can be no cohesion in the Conservative ranks.

NEW READING OF AN OLD PLAY.

THE following scence, says a correspondent, is believed to have been acted from "She Stoops to Conquer" after the House of Commons adjourned last Thursday night.

Mrs. Hardcastle. Is this, ungrateful boy, all that I'm to get for the pains I have taken with your education? I that have rocked you in your cradle, and fed that pretty mouth with a spoon? Did I not work that waistcoat to make you genteel? Did I not prescribe for you every day, and weep while the receipt was operating?

Tony Lumpkin. Ecod! You had reason to weep, for you have been dosing me ever since I was born. I have gone through every receipt in the "Complete Housewife" ten times over, and you thoughts of coursing me through Quincy nex-spring. But, ecod! I tell you, I'll not be made a fool of no longer.

Mrs. H. Wasn't it all for your good, viper? Wasn't it all for your good?

Tony. I wish you'd let me and my good alone, then; snubbing me this way when I'm in spirits. If I'm to have any good, let it come of itself; not to keep dinging it—dinging it—into one so.

Mrs. H. Was ever the like! But I see he wants to break my heart. I see he does—unfeeling monster!

Mr. Hastings. Dear madam, permit me to lecture the young gentleman a little; I'm certain I can persuade him to his duty.

Mrs. Hardcastle. Well! I must retire. You see, Mr. Hastings, the wretchedness of my situation. Was ever poor woman so plagued with a dear, sweet, pretty, provoking, undutiful boy.

[*Exit Mrs: H.*

Among the performers were Sir Stafford Northcote, Lord Randolph Churchill, and Mr. A. Balfour.

MR. JOHN MORLEY ON THE IRISH QUESTION.

MR. JOHN MORLEY contributes an article on "The Irish Revolution" to the *Nineteenth Century*. The following paras are suggestive:—

The more an Englishman sees of Ireland, provided that he is fortunate enough to have a chance of seeing it through other than the landlord's eyes, the more surprised he will be, not that the League succeeded, but that the cultivators of the soil have endured the system so long. A great authority told us, no doubt, that the landlords were acquitted. The reductions of rent in the Land Court prove that when the subject is looked at in close detail, the landlords are not acquitted but convicted. Any one who accepts Liberal principles and has taken pains to inform himself of the facts of the case, must feel a lively satisfaction that something has been done to loosen the grip of the landlord. It was not a Leaguer, but an active and successful man of business, who said to a recent visitor to Ireland: "The landlords have brought all this trouble upon themselves, and they deserve all that they have got. They have taken the lead in no schemes for railways, for fisheries, for manufactures. They are as incapable of active business as mice in their holes. An English man of business would not look at such men, nor find himself able to get on with them for a single week." They talk about the rights of property—as if they were not living on the confiscated improvements of the cultivators of the soil. They denounce the incorrigible indolence of a population—whose toil it is that supports luxurious palaces of indolence for their masters. They rail at the inveterate squalor of cabins—where each trace of improved comfort would have been a fresh signal to screw up the rent. Themselves the neediest aristocracy in Europe, they have no language too strong for the improvidence of their inferiors. Great lords, who never go near their estates from year's end to year's end, are very edifying on the ruin that will befall the helpess tenantry if they are left to themselves. With virtuous indignation, the class that has for generations been in the habit of spending its Irish rents to the tune of millions a year in any place in the world except Ireland, solemnly warns the tenants that they are depleting the country of its capital. It was no Radical, but the immortal Tory who wrote "Waverley," of whom his biographer tells us that when he visited Ireland. in 1825, when the landlords had things all their own way, his very "heart was sickened" by "the widespread manifestations of the wanton and reckles profligacy of human mismanagement and the tyrannous selfishness of absenteeism." Scott was overcome with melancholy as he saw "the rueful, squalid poverty that crawled by every wayside and blocked up every village where we had to change horses, with exhibitions of human suffering and degradation such as it had never entered into our heads to conceive; and, above all, the contrast between these naked, clamorous beggars, who seemed to spring out of the ground at every turn like swarms of vermin, and the boundless luxury and merriment surrounding the thinly scattered magnates who condescend to inhabit their ancestral seats." This ought to teach us what that ascendency was which, they tell us, ought never to have been disturbed by the rash touch of English Liberalism, and then all would have gone well. The only counterpart that came into Sir Walter Scott's mind when he saw the Protestant landlord among the Catholic population was the Spaniard in Mexico, a type for the worst scourges of the human race.

From their own point of view, the agents for great estates have something to say for their policy. They have many hundreds of tenants to deal with, all eager to take advantage of a slip, a concession, or a precedent. The whole organisation is so artificial that to allow the slightest rift to pass might bring the whole fabric into disorder. The agent over an estate containing thousands of souls, extending over vast tracts of country, owned by a foreign landlord, and inhabited by men who, in their profoundest acquiescence, still nurse dreams of recovered mastery on their own soil, is far less like anything that we know in England than he is like a great commissioner in an Indian province. He feels that he is not in a position in which it would be safe to let his subjects play tricks, and he is arbitrary, not always because he is a tyrant, but from the ordinary motives of a responsible ruler. But, then, a system dependent on such supports as these is not one which a modern Liberal will stretch out his little finger to maintain.

It is true that there have been a few energetic men who have tried to do for Ireland what Turgot did for the Limousin; who have lived on their property, have studied farming, have built cottages, made roads and bridges, drained hundreds of acres of bog and planted hundreds of acres of waste, have introduced bulls, rams, and stallions of better breed, and been apothecary, adviser, and general providence of whole districts. Even the good landlord must walk very delicately. If he interferes too little, the English politician rebukes him for neglect, if he interferes too much, his tenants shoot him for oppression. The improving landlord is a rare exception, and he has come too late. The population have been so profoundly demoralised by the system that they are not ready for him. Before they are so ready, the land will be their own.

It is true, again, that the bitterest complaints on the lips of the Irish tenant are often directed, not against the landlord, but against his own father for dividing the farm, or his brother for marrying, or his neighbour for bidding against him. All this is very plain, and it is only just to the League to mark that their efforts were quite as much directed against the covetousness of tenants in face of one another, as against the covetousness of the landlords. Its efforts were a real attempt to substitute public spirit, though only the public spirit of a class, for private and individual greediness.

One of the most intractable evils in the land is the absence of the sense of legality and strict general principle. But it is not any more wanting in the majority of the population than it is in the dominant minority. You talk to a peasant about a landlord or an agent who has been shot for turning his tenants into the roadside and the ditch. "And what is his life better than theirs, I should like to know?" A terrible murder was committed close to Killarney in September. It was the murder of Daniel Leahy. The Arms Act did not prevent it. The Crimes Act has not discovered the perpetrators. "Well," said a native to a friendly Englishman, "the man must have done something wrong. People should know better [not than shoot, but] than to take away the land which is all that a man has to support his little family." This is distressing enough, but is it more so than the same absence of the spirit of legality, the same presence of a spirit of lawless casuistry, in the other camp? Talk of that sort is not more odious than to hear a grave official hint that there is no harm in jury-packing if you cannot hang a criminal otherwise. "Hynes is guilty; therefore you must hang him somehow: by a good jury if possible; if not, then by one discreetly selected *ad hoc*." Very plausible to the heedless, but how has this time-honoured system worked? Has it succeeded? The terrorists of the Phœnix Park may answer. In the same way you might hear even bright-minded and trained lawyers argue about Mr. Gray's imprisonment for contempt:—"The article might be justifiable in a legal sense; perhaps it was not strictly a contempt, yet it might tend to frighten a future jury." One asks why the future juror should be frightened because somebody had said that a previous jury had been tipsy, or that it was packed. There is no answer. To punish Mr. Gray was a sort of invitation to juries to convict; conviction is the great object; *argal*, let us say as little as possible about it. These syllogisms of the minority will never teach the majority scrupulous respect for law.

THE IRISH PARLIAMENTARY PARTY.

THE *Fortnightly Review* has an arlicle by Mr. T. M. Healy, M. P., on the Irish Parliamentary Party. The following extract gives its salient points:—

If we get Home Rule, I for one can honestly declare that in it I see no danger, but only a strength for the English people. There is not a single guarantee which their Government possesses at the present time for the maintenance of English power in Ireland of which Home Rule would deprive them. Until satisfied with the result of the experiment the Irish forts could still be held by England's soldiers; the Irish barracks be garrisoned by her troops; the police, if need be (and they would not be needed), maintained with rifle and bayonets by the dozen or the score in every Irish town; and English war-ships could anchor, as at present, in Irish waters. Should a rebellion occur (and if the people were contentedly managing their own affairs against what would they rebel?), England could then, as she did before, when an Irish Parliament sat in College Green, put down rebellion, unfettered by an Irish House of Commons. Ireland would then, as now, contribute her proportion to the Imperial taxation, and her recruits to the army and navy. England in fact need not lessen by one bayonet or one baton the precautions she takes against rebellion to-day, while she would be saved a great danger in any European war. The legislative arrangements are simply a matter of detail. Mr. Gladstone last session called on the Irish members to put forward a scheme of Home Rule; but they, having no power to carry their views into effect, declined to respond to the invitation. The plans of private individuals in such a matter would simply lead to a fire of criticism from all sides. The very same proposals put forward by a Government at least would command the approval or the silence of its own supporters in Parliament and the press. Whenever the Irish members have ventured on constructive labour, it has been scoffed at as ridiculous by the organs of both parties. Scores of Irish Bills and motions are voted down annually with a light heart. Mr. Butt's Land Bill, for instance, ere yet the days had come when Political Economy took flight to Saturn, was derided as almost ludicrous; although, in comparison with the Land Act, it is moderation itself. Similarly, save on the Arrears question (upon which Irish advice was taken twelve months too late), there is not a single instance of an Irish scheme recommending itself to the English press or the English people on the ground that it embodied the views of Ireland. When the members of the House of Commons declare themselves favourably disposed to consider the Irish scheme of Home Rule, it will soon be made ready for them.

On the other hand, if statesmen on both sides of the House unite and make up their minds to refuse self-government to Ireland, they must make up their minds to a great deal more. The Closure, as has been shown, will not prevent the return of seventy or eighty Parnellites to Parliament, and what it will prevent them doing when they get there must remain uncertain until they arrive. Dissensions of course may creep in amongst them and dishearten some, and the Government may buy up others; but a larger party can better afford defections, and the ease which these will bring the Ministry will be merely temporary. Moreover, the growth of Irish national feeling to correct disorder in the ranks is as certain as the return of the tides. What, then, will follow if the people of Ireland become satisfied that self-government in no shape will be granted to them, and the fluctuations of parliamentary majorities do not come to their aid? Extreme and still more extreme men will year by year be elected. The revolutionary party, which has always viewed constitutional and parliamentary action with disfavour, will operate on the representation for its own purposes. It would suit them well if the complete disfranchisement of the country were procured by the action of Parliamentary Irreconcilables, so that no alternative programme might be left for presentation to the people but slavery or separation. For it must be remembered there is a large and powerful section of Irishmen at home and abroad who look with distrust upon any system of sending representatives to the English Parliament. These men hold that the mind of the country is diverted from preparing for revolutionary work by the constant intrusion and competition of a constitutional movement. To cut off such possibility in the future by the destruction of Parliamentary representation would in their view be as legitimate as the cauterization of an artery to prevent the ebbing away of life-blood. It has been part of their policy to discredit Parliamentary effort of any kind; and they would succeed beyond expectation could they compass the final destruction of "agitation," and cast the country upon its own resources to dree or do. America and Europe would then be asked to consider the spectacle of country dismantled of every constitutional protection, and to contrast disfranchised Ireland with enfranchised Bulgaris. The country itself, deprived of the means of public action, would be given over to terrorist societies, whose retaliation on the Government would be connived at or approved by men who shrink to-day from the most distant association with outrage. Martial law would follow outrage, and counteroutrage would provoke a ferment amongst our countrymen in America. The Irish abroad are more numerous than at home, but they have never been stirred as a whole by events in Ireland. Acts such as those of '98, for instance, could not be repeated, with the Atlantic cable at work, without every man and woman of Irish blood in America concerting or helping to avenge them. Therefore my sequence of events following upon the return of a party of large numbers and irreconcilable purpose would be:—

1st. Disfranchisement. 2nd. Terrorism. 3rd Counter-Terrorism. 4th. Activity of the Irish abroad. 5th. Tableau.

Of course a foreign war might arise to embarrass England and simplify matters for Ireland, and it is this hope which encourages the revolutionary party to make constant preparations.

The English public, however, may doubt that a party could be returned to Parliament in such numbers as to leave no alternative for statesmen but Home Rule or expulsion, and may reasonably inquire why there has been nothing of the kind in the past? The answer is that until recent years there was no Ballot Act and no land movement. The formation of Mr. Butt's party in 1874 was rendered chiefly possible by the Ballot Act, although were this repealed to-morrow the emancipating effects of the land movement have made the popular leaders independent of it. Even now there is Parnellism enough in the constituencies to elect eighty men if suitable candidates were forthcoming; and with a reduction of the franchise there would only be four or five seats, such as Belfast, Trinity College, Antrim, or Fermanagh, which the Home Rulers could not carry. Mr. Bright's specific of a reduction in the number of representatives would not greatly mend matters. A proportionate number of the remaining seats would be carried by the Na[illegible]ists, and it is not by counting heads that a [illegible]rty which must always be numerically inferio[illegible]n expect success in the House of Commons. [illegible] quite true that enormous difficulty is experie[illegible] in finding suitable candidates. Wealth, or ability to live half the year in London, is not c[illegible]monly found united to Parliamentary capacit[illegible] the kind the Irish need, combined with the ho[illegible] profession of popular principles. Wealthy me[illegible] indeed, are out of the running, because they hav[illegible] generally landlord or aristocratic sympathies, and the people have a strong distrust of the influence which society can bring to bear upon those whom they have entrusted with the charge of their cause. The Irish middle class (if there is such a thing) does not largely recruit the rank of popular members of Parliament. Most of its talent drains away to America, or is absorbed into the priesthood, the medical, or legal professions, all three being callings which entirely preclude a six months' residence in London. Suitable candidates are therefore not numerous, which of course will for some time tell in favour of the existing members, no matter how unpopular they may be, and on this account the purification of the present representation will not be as rapid as ardent electors desire. Still, in the end, and before very long, whether through the payment of members or the gradual advance of national feeling, the great majority of the Irish representation will be arrayed against the Union, and, given a certain condition of English parties, it is hard to say what the result would be. A weak Government might make a bid for Irish support by concessions; a strong Government, with Europe peaceful, might propose the disfranchisement of the island. It is a game that may go either way.

Puzzled Englishmen, tired of this prospect of eternal wrangle, and feeling nothing but good will towards Ireland, may say to themselves, Can our good feeling do nothing in all this? Can we not arrange as friends instead of striving as enemies? Nothing would please Ireland better, but when such language is used we are very curious to know what it means. Does the friendship include the maintenance of the *status quo*? If so, Irishmen could not allow themselves, as they believe, to be cheated for the sake of brotherly phrases. Our offer to England, in return for the management of our own affairs, is peace and quiet, security and good will, and on no other terms, so far as we are concerned, can she obtain them. In times of peace these things seem trifles, but there may come moments when they would be of great price. If England thinks lightly of the offer, she will reject it, and Ireland will await the march of events.

THE LONDON PRESS ON SCOTCH PATRIOTISM.

(*Times.*)

THE patriotism Lord Rosebery insists on is a good deal a question of breadth of view. Scotland, he says, was long left to herself, and learnt self-reliance. Very true; but she also learnt self-sufficiency. Every villager whose horizon is bounded by the nearest hill thinks his village the "hub of the universe." The patriotism of the village may be extended to the country and to the province without losing its character. Lord Rosebery unconsciously assigned to it a quite impossible operation when he desired the Scottish ploughman and milkmaid to prove themselves superior to the ploughmen and milkmaids of all other nations. They know nothing about their compeers in other countries, and if they could be moved by such far-fetched motives they would be cosmopolites and might even cease to object to an organ in the parish church. Dr. Begg and thousands of good people in Scotland of every degree are at present convinced that the introduction of the "kist o' whustles" will be the death blow to vital godliness. In many places it is still regarded as a perilous innovation to sing anything in church but the Psalms of David done into metre—and such metre; while to sing even these standing instead of sitting is viewed as the thin end of the wedge of prelacy. The ploughman who could compare his furrows with those of all nations would be exposed to appalling spiritual dangers. Scotch gardeners would appear to have attained some intellectual eminence from which they can survey horticultural science at large, but are there any statistics of their backslidings? Lord Rosebery thinks they have done much to raise the reputation of Scotland by associating her with their "gentle and beautiful calling." This gives point to his other saying that "sentiment, like other gases, requires cautious dealing." Would that the ubiquitious Scotchman or his maliciius critics had been content with this single Arcadan association. On the whole Lord Rosebery is right in deprecating the rubbing down of everything distinctive and individual that goes on nowadays. We may smile at some manifestations of Scotch patriotism, but we should be sorry to see the thing disappear. The flavour is rather rough at first, but when it is toned down by a little knocking about in the world, as we mature wine by sending it a voyage, it is a distinct and valuable addition to national.—we mean British—character. Scotchmen who have given up singing psalms sitting, and do not base their pretensions upon Adam's gentle and beautiful calling, may make admirable ministers for Scotland or even for Britain. They always retain quite enough of their original character. They have the immense advantage that Scotland is the recreation ground for the whole nation. Her praises are in every one's month, and her sons are continually going back to renew their affection. If Scotland were as flat as Lincolushire, Lord Rosebery might tremble for every one of his countrymen who crossed the border. As it is, the amusements of later life reinforce the weakening ties of early association.

Daily News.

FOR the last two centuries Scotchmen have made part of the backbone of English colonisation, trade, and enterprise generally, far beyond the proportion of their population. But for more than as long a time before, though America had been discovered, and India was open, they did nothing of this kind. Indeed they may be said to have shown in the Darien business an utter inability either to plan or to carry out colonising or commercial schemes on the great scale. For hundreds of years before the Union, though they had a pure and vigorous dialect of English, they turned out only a few second or third-rate versifiers and prosemen. In a hundred years after it Edinburgh became the rival of London for literary aptitude and performance, and, most curious of all, Scotland had produced in her own dialect the very best dialect poet in the world. It would hardly be possible to find in all history such an instance of advantage to both sides as that Union, which was negotiated with hardly less corruption, and certainly not with less indignation on the part of the weaker party than the Irish compact later. The credit of the success of the operation belongs in perhaps the greater share to the feebler and more reluctant party. Lord Rosebery, perhaps, fell into mistake when he attributed to Scotchmen a faculty of "leading the van." Their faculty has rather been that of being incomparable lieutenants, without whom the best commanders can do nothing. To revert to one of the chief scenes of their success it was Clive and Hastings, Coots and Wellesley who conquered India, but it was the Munros and the Elphinstones who organised and secured it. Few things are perhaps more noteworthy in the Scotch character, with all its pride and self-sufficiency, than the shrewd conception of what it can do and the patient determination to do it. Such a disposition could not but find its account in the vast field thrown open to it by the Union, and, we may add, it could not but return a very handsome profit to the nation which not too amiably or generously threw that field open to it. Amid the dreary dyspeptic utterances of Carlyle's visit to Ireland there is one which recurs to the mind vividly enough in thinking of the two Unions:—"England neither hates you at all nor loves you at all, only values you according to the work you can do." An Englishman must acknowledge that it is not an altogether flattering speech to his own country, but he can hardly deny that it is a true one. Now Carlyle's fellow-countrymen seem to have appreciated the fact from the very morrow of the Union and to have set to work to make the most of it. They brought to the task of "doing" an education deficient in some respects, but far more universal than any other European nation could boast, an indomitable temper for work, a kind of natural impenetrability to the slings and arrows of fortune, an equally natural knack of driving a nail where it would go and abstaining from the attempt to drive it where it would not, and above all the thrift in which South Britons are notoriously deficient. Whereby they have done a very great deal in this world; and England would be foolish as well as ungrateful if she did not value them accordingly, even setting aside those lighter and more amiable elements of their character which those who have lived in Scotland most best know.

Standard.

THE necessarily brief reports of the Earl of Rosebery's inaugural address as Rector of Edinburg University indicate a performance of much more than average ability and care. The speaker—a Scot elected to a Scottish University—had been led to think of patriotism, its meaning, and its uses. The opening sentences, epigrammatic and antithetical, seemed to promise an oration smelling too much of the midnight oil, but when once over his exordium Lord Rosebery soon settled down into a useful and practical discourse. Patriotism, we are told, is "the self-respect of race." This is true enough as far as it goes, but it is obviously insufficient. One cannot talk of the Scottish pride of race in the same sense as that of the Englishman, who is a compound of Celt, Saxon, Dane, and Norman; or as that of the Spaniard, who is Celt-Iberian, Goth, Moor, and Jew. We would rather say that "patriotism" is a term, the definition of which has expanded with the expansion of civilisation. First it was little morethan family feeling, developing into clanship and race. Then, as races became mixed, the common country rather than the common origin became the tie. Finally, the patriotism of nationality is extended to the wider patriotism of world-embracing empire. But for Lord Rosebery's purposes we need not go beyond the patriotism of nationality, which, in Scotland, is almost synonymous with that of race. North of the Tweed the sentiment of nationality almost amounts to a religion, and Lord Rosebery is right in holding that it does not require sustenance so much as direction. Internally by development and externally by emulation the national character of Scotland is to be preserved and made useful to the world. The Scottish people inherit three distinctive systems requiring to be watched with peculiar care—their systems of law, of education, and of religion. For the preservation and development of these, what is needed is a sentiment of historical Conservation in its best and highest sense, and nowhere is this so strong as in Scotland. To preserve Scottish tradition, to maintain Scottish character, to perfect Scottish institutions—these are the duties of Scottish patriotism. The "swift amalgamating power of railways, the centralisation of the Anglicising Empire, the compassionate sneer of the higher civilisation" have done something and may do more to weaken the national sentiment; but the Scot has still an intelligent pride in his country, and an anxiety to make it more and more worthy of his pride. For the attainment of this end Scottish patriots must aim not so much at antiquarian revival as at endeavouring to lead the van in learning and civilisation. These are stirring and wholesome utterances, and, with a change of names, might apply to other countries than Scotland. The sentiment of Patriotism takes much the same place among peoples that individuality does in society, and it will be an evil day when Socialism shall extinguish individuality, and national sentiment be swallowed up by cosmopolitanism.

MR. LUND, of LUND and BLOCKLEY, Watch and Clock-makers to the Empress and the Government of India, 42, Pall Mall, London, is now in Bombay superintending the erection of the new clock and chimes made by them for the University Tower. Samples of the Watches and Clocks of his Firm's workmanship may be seen at his offices, LATHAM and Co.'s *Times of India* buildings, Elphinstone-circle.

The Bombay Gazette

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Do. do. do. do. corals	„	280	„	410
Do. do. do. do. pearls	„	200	„	500
Do. do. do. do. sapphires	„			575
Do. do. without gems according to width	„	60	„	250
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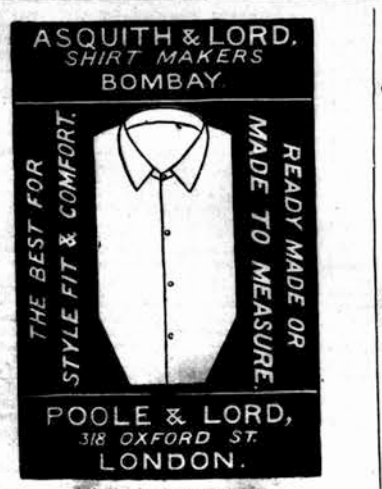
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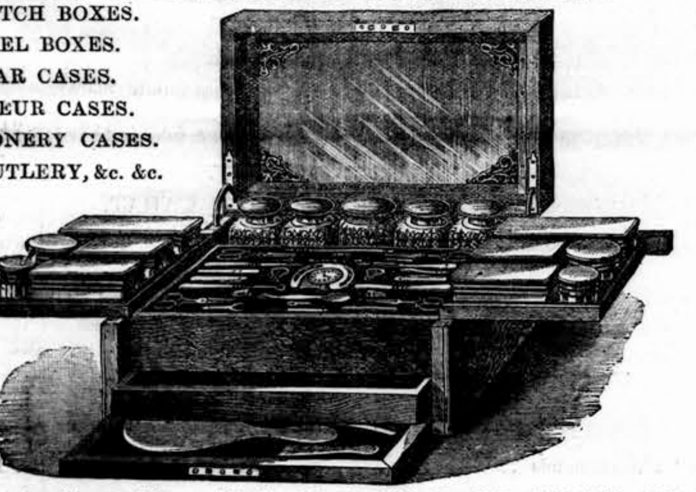

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